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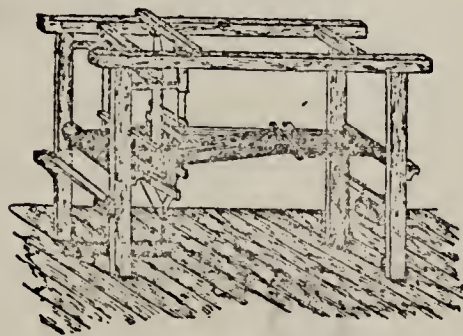
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TRADES *and* TRADESMEN
of ESSEX COUNTY
MASSACHUSETTS

Chiefly of the Seventeenth Century



By HENRY WYCKOFF BELKNAP



THE ESSEX INSTITUTE
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

1929

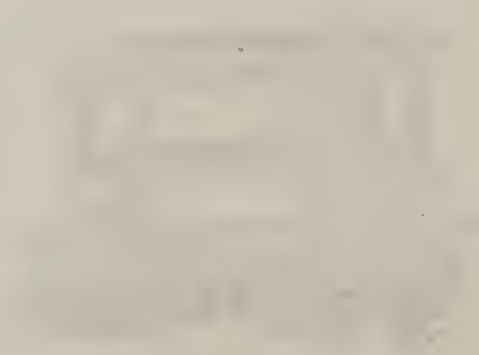
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chusetts, chiefly of the seventeenth century.
Salem, Mass., 1929.

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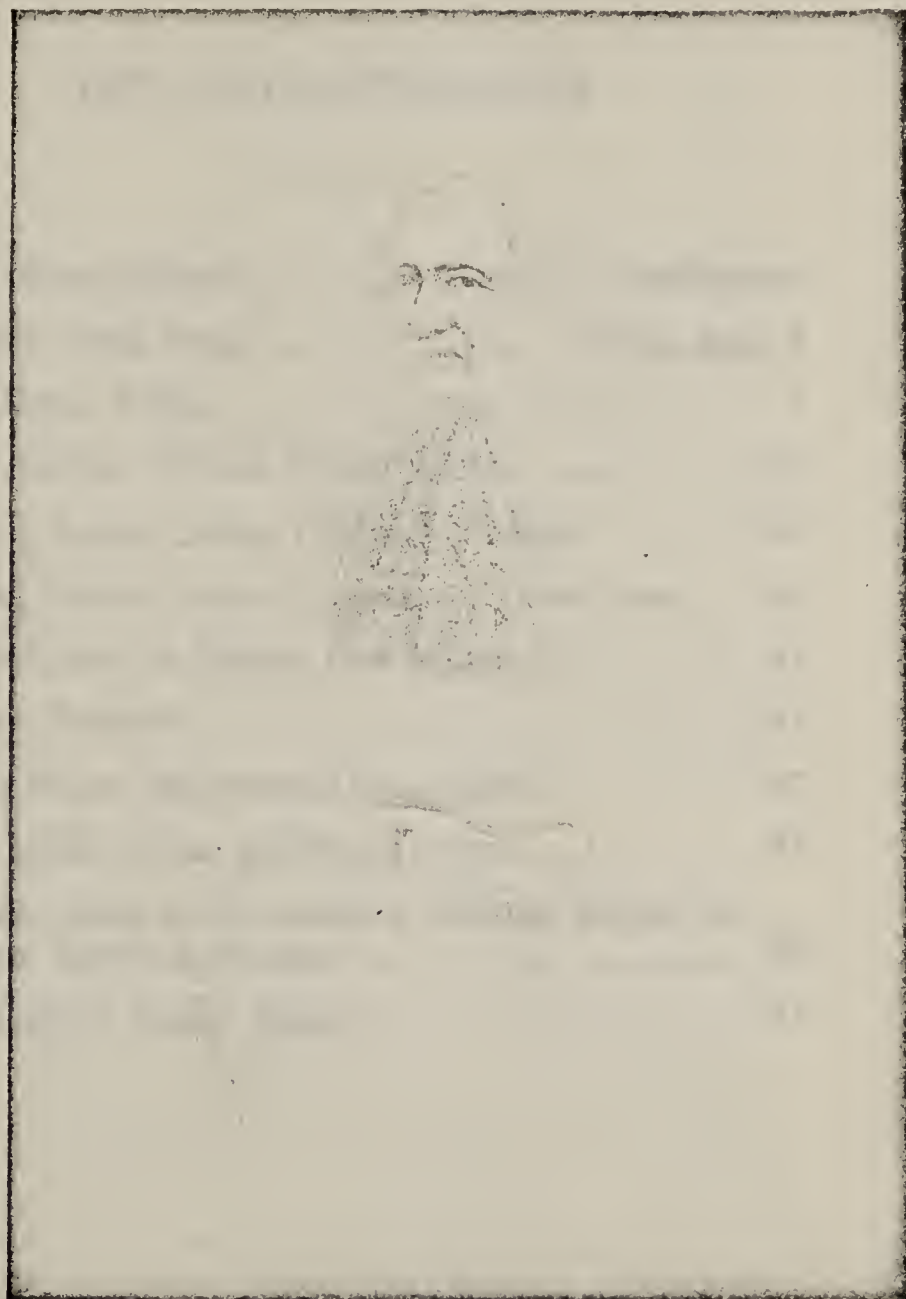
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CAPTAIN GEORGE CORWIN

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Captain George Corwin	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Lye-Tapley Shoe Shop	<i>facing page 5</i>
Derby House, Salem	7
Judge Jonathan Corwin House, Salem	25
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, Salem.....	33
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company—Weave Room..	35
Iron Kettle cast at Saugus Iron Works.....	37
Pickering Fireback	37
Governor Simon Bradstreet House, Salem.....	47
Thomas Maule House and Shop, Salem.....	55
Apothecary Shop in Seventeenth Century House in Essex Institute Garden	65
Philip English House, Salem	71

Ms. A. 9. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.

TRADES AND TRADESMEN

ALMOST from the moment of landing in the new country the settlers of New England felt the need of those who, from previous experience or natural ingenuity, were able to construct or devise means of manufacturing the things required in order to live. Many of the trades which were then begun no longer exist, especially since the advent of machines for every conceivable purpose which has forced the hand-worker to seek other means of livelihood. Indeed it is doubtful if present generations even know what some of the terms imply and it has seemed worth while to look over the records which make plain the beginnings of all manufacturing in New England.

It has not, of course, been possible to include mention of every individual workman nor, except in special cases, to continue beyond the first seventy-five years as it would unduly increase the size of these notes and as the Records of the Quarterly Courts of the County have not been printed after 1683 this invaluable source is not readily available for lack of any index.

The first arrivals brought doubtless from the old country a few tools and articles of daily use, but many must have been those left behind because of lack or expense of cargo space, bulkiness or else entirely overlooked in the haste and confusion of departure. New and unforeseen conditions created unexpected demands and, although many of the immigrants had pursued trades in the homeland, welcome and useful then as always must have been the handyman who was a jack-at-all-trades. One can easily imagine the constant calls for his services.

Much light is thrown upon the subject of trades and tradesmen from the Quarterly and Probate Court Records as well as from letters and other documents which have been preserved.

1624 The planting, fishing and trading enterprise at Cape Anne, chartered in 1624, was a failure and it is certain that during the miserable two years spent there comforts and conveniences were at a minimum. Doubtless the only real house erected was that 'fayre' one built for the Governor and later taken down and moved to Salem. The effort to keep soul and body together must have consumed all the time and energy of the settlers.

1626 Many must have died, although I do not find mention of this, and the small group who did survive was further divided between those who returned to England and those who had the courage to remain and remove to Naumkeag. Not many over fifty had comprised the Cape Anne colony of whom about half went home, hence the Salem group numbered twenty-five or thirty of both sexes and all ages.

Felt in his 'Annals of Salem' lists the first settlers and among them are nine of the Cape Ann folk, with Conant to be added:—

William Allen

John Balch

Thomas Gray

Walter Knight

Rev. John Lyford

Richard Norman

Richard Norman, jr.

Peter Palfray

John Woodbury

To the above list should be added the following names:—

Humphrey Woodbury

John Tylly

William Trask

William Jeffry

Thomas Gardner

1628 Early in 1628 the Company was able to send some supplies to the little band, these consisting of chalk, bricks, sea coal, iron, steel, lead, nails, red lead, men's clothing, shoes, stockings, garters, shirts, leather 'sutes' and other clothes, gloves of sheep, calf and kid leathers, linen for 'handkerchers,' beef leather, 'matts to lye vnder

aboord shippe,' rugs, blankets, sheets, bed ticks, bolsters, 1628
with wool to put in them, ticking, linen for towels, table-
cloths and napkins, sea chests, hops, guns, gunpowder
and cattle. There were also to be sent 'men skylful in
making of pitch and slat and vyne planters.'

Supplies of all kinds must have been infrequent and
little to be depended upon and makeshifts, wherein the
aforesaid handyman's cleverness was valuable, must have
been numerous.

In March of the same year the Company employed
James Edmonds, a cooper and fisher at £10 the first, £15
the second and £20 the third year and Sydrach Miller,
a cooper and cleaver, with his man Malbon, 'hauing skyl
in Iron works' was to be sent at the Company's expense
to report what could be done about that industry. Mr
John Pratt, surgeon, and Robert Morley, barber surgeon
were sent out in 1629, likewise Mr. Thomas Graves, ex- 1629
perienced in iron works, salt works, surveying, fortifica-
tions and mining. Truly a valuable addition to the col-
ony! Upon the signing of his contract it also appeared
that Graves knew how to find lime stones, plan aque-
ducts, draw maps and architecture.

Richard Claydon, carpenter, followed in 1629 and
agreed to instruct others in the trade of plow wright.

Shipwrights, wheelwrights, coopers, cleavers and car-
penters were dispatched that year and one Francis Webb
was to be encouraged to set up a saw-mill. Three shal-
lops were to be built and fisheries were to be maintained.
Robert Moulton and George Farr, shipwrights, and Rich-
ard Ewstead, wheelwright, were among the early arrivals.

Reference is made to a number of these in a letter
from the Company in 1629 and beside to 'William Ryall
and Thomas Brude, coops and cleavors of tymber.' They
are mentioned as follows:—'We haue advised yo^w of the
sending of Willm Ryall and Thomas Brude, cleavors of
tymber; but, indeed, the said Thomas his name is Brand,
& not Norton. But there is one Norton, a carpenter.
whom wee pray yo^w respect as hee shall deserve.'

Mr. Higginson wrote home in 1629 that horses, cattle,
sheep and carpenters were much needed and that those

1629 coming over should bring woolen and linen cloth, leather for shoes, carpenter's tools, iron, steel, nails, locks for houses and furniture, ploughs, carts, glass for windows 'and many other things, which were better for you to think of there than to want them here.'

Richard Brackenbury, who came with Endicott in 1628, testified in 1680 that fifty-two years before, upon coming ashore, he found living in Salem, Norman and his son, William Allen, Walter Knight and others, also John Woodbury, Mr. Conant, Peter Palfray, John Balch and others, that is to say, nine of the ten listed by Felt as coming from Cape Ann and that they had built sundry houses. He also stated that he had helped take down the Governor's house at the Cape and to re-erect it in Salem.

Allen and Norman were carpenters and may be presumed to have helped to build Roger Conant's house, which he said was the first one in Salem. The location of this house has been a subject of discussion but never surely determined. The occupations of the others in the Cape Ann group do not appear but Thomas Gray would seem to have been pretty constant in his attentions to liquor.

It is doubtful how early there were actual shoe-shops although in time they became numerous all over the county. The shoemaker or cordwainer, as he was usually called, was an itinerant worker, travelling about the country and stopping with a household long enough to make up, often from the hides of cattle which the farmer had killed, a supply of shoes for the family to last for some time. The term is more frequently found in early records than any other because during the long winters with little or no work possible outdoors it became the practise of many men-of-the-house to acquire the art sufficiently well for them to turn out their own foot-gear.

Thomas Beard of Salem is the first shoe-maker to whom we find reference and it was ordered that he be supported to the extent of £10 a year at the public charge and the *Mayflower* was to take him hides. He came out in 1629 and the Company wrote Mr. Endicott that they



LYE-TAPLEY SHOE SHOP, NOW IN THE ESSEX
INSTITUTE GARDEN
Exterior and Interior



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wished him to have fifty acres of land 'as one that transports himselfe at his owne charge.' Further reference to Beard is not found as he removed to Portsmouth. 1629

It is stated in the Essex Antiquarian that the first real shop is said to have been that of Zerubbabel Porter of Danvers, established in 1786 and making heavy brogans for Southern slaves. Although of later date, about 1830, the illustration herein of the Lye shop, preserved by the Essex Institute, must closely approximate the earlier types.

As early as 1629 Mr. Higginson, writing to England, says:— 'We are setting a brick-kiln on worke to make bricke and tiles for the building of our houses.' No reference to this trade is found in the records until Thomas Treslar or Truslar desired a ten-acre lot in 1638 and there he set up a kiln and made these necessary articles until his death in 1653. This lot was called the Brick-kiln Field and was on upper Essex Street. At Treslar's death it passed to William Flint and later to his sons. In 1655 Gregory Gibbs was granted liberty to have half an acre of land near Clay Brook, which was in the same region, to enclose to make bricks, and in 1668 Mathew Woodwell had also liberty near where Thomas Trusler made bricks formerly.

In 1676 it was voted that the Selectmen had power to lay out a place for digging clay for the town's use and a few days later they had agreed upon 'ye place on hith' side of ye gully on the Entry of ye neck att ye Lower end of ye towne.' They also agreed that the other side of the gully was a convenient place for John Bligh (Bly) to make bricks. All digging in other places was prohibited. It had already been provided, in 1663, that a fine of 5s. per load would be imposed upon anyone who dug clay 'vppon the plaine between the Causway and stronge water brooke.'

The neck at the lower end of the town is a somewhat puzzling expression since the lower end is now and has for long been the easterly end near what is known as Salem Neck, not a locality in which one would look for clay and at the opposite end of the town from the region

1629 which had long been in use for this clay-digging and in which the kilns had been built. There were, however, several 'Necks' and Holmes Neck was between Clay Brook and Forest River, the brook emptying into the South River so that although it has not been possible to locate the grant to John Bly it is likely that it really lay in this same general neighborhood.

This matter of brick-making is of considerable interest, not only because the product was a most important one in the growing settlement, but because there seems to have been much erroneous impression as to the use of bricks. Mr. Nevins states in 'Old Naumkeag' that the first brick house built in Salem was that of Mr. Benjamin Marston on the eastern corner of Essex and Crombie Streets in 1707 and that it was pulled down, as his wife thought it damp. Possibly this may be true for when Mr. Higginson speaks of the need of bricks for the building of houses it may be that he did not mean to imply their use for the entire house walls and perhaps they were chiefly for chimneys. What is reputed to be the oldest brick house now standing is the recently restored and very beautiful one built by Richard Derby, just east of the Custom House on Derby Street, which was built in 1762. The writer is inclined to doubt that the Marston house was the first and that this obvious material for building should have been neglected for over seventy-five years, during which it had been available.

Another point on which the writer believes there has been much misinformation in regard to the early use of bricks for houses lies in the statement frequently made that such and such a house is built of bricks brought from England.

It has been noted that as early as 1629 Mr. Higginson refers to the building of kilns and there is no doubt that in Salem and other localities the industry was under way at an early date. This being so and with the urgent need for many sorts of supplies which could not be produced in the colonies why the small amount of space in the tiny vessels should have been encumbered with this heavy and bulky material it is difficult to imagine. That



CAPTAIN RICHARD DERBY HOUSE, 1761
Oldest brick house now standing in Salem



THE RIVER OF THE NORTH
AND THE RIVER OF THE SOUTH

there may have been a certain amount used for ballast is 1629 certainly possible but the quantity must have been extremely small. Possibly now and then one of the wealthier inhabitants preferred for some reason to import the brick or other items for his house but the average man must have been entirely ready to use what he found at hand. Mr. Perley alludes to what may be the foundation for this false impression in 'The History of Salem' where he refers to the order fixing the size which bricks must be made as nine inches long, two and a quarter inches thick and four and a half inches broad. This is somewhat larger than the modern size and in some way the idea arose they were of foreign origin. He also agrees with the writer's idea that after the manufacture was begun here few, if any, importations were made from England. As late as 1806 there were but fifty brick buildings in Salem then standing.

Francis Ingalls is said to have been in Lynn in 1629 and certainly was there in 1638. He was probably the first tanner in the Colony and his tan-yard was on Humfrey's Brook in Swampscott. He paid £10:5s. rent for the year 1663 and at that time had long been a tenant.

One of his chief occupations must have been taking inventories of estates as he is continually mentioned in this connection.

His death is not recorded but it was after 1674 as he was still on the Humfrey farm at that time.

Joseph Armitage, tailor, was in Lynn in 1630 and 1630 had a corn and slitting mill, the latter, for re-sawing lumber doubtless, on Saugus river. Godfrey Armitage, perhaps his brother, followed the same trade of tailoring but soon removed to Boston. Joseph was keeping an ordinary or inn in 1649 at which there was some heavy drinking done at times. He had to sit in the stocks for one hour in 1653 for resisting the constable and was often fined for too liberal use of his 'strong waters.' It would not seem that he had practised his trade to any extent and he died in 1680 having lost all his property for his estate amounted to but £6:2:6, while for board for ten weeks and his funeral expenses he owed £5:10:0.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation from a collection of small, isolated colonies to a great, unified republic. The story begins with the first European settlers in the early 17th century, who came to the New World in search of new opportunities and a better life. These settlers established small colonies along the eastern coast, each with its own unique character and challenges. Over time, these colonies grew and developed, but they remained separate and often at odds with one another. It was not until the late 18th century that the colonies began to unite and fight for their independence from Great Britain. The American Revolution was a turning point in the history of the United States, as it marked the birth of a new nation. The new nation was founded on the principles of liberty, justice, and equality, and it was these principles that guided the country through its early years. The United States was a young nation, and it faced many challenges as it grew and developed. One of the most significant challenges was the issue of slavery, which divided the country and led to the Civil War. The Civil War was a bloody and costly conflict, but it ultimately resulted in the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery. Following the Civil War, the United States continued to grow and develop, and it emerged as a major power in the world. The country was faced with many challenges, including the issue of Reconstruction and the rise of the Ku Klux Klan. However, the United States was able to overcome these challenges and emerge as a stronger and more unified nation. The history of the United States is a story of the triumph of the human spirit over adversity, and it is a story that continues to inspire and guide us today.

- 1630 Richard Saltonstall, son of Sir Richard, came with his father to New England in 1630 and in 1635 he built the first grist-mill in Ipswich, probably on the site still used for that purpose and until the surrounding towns had established mills of their own they were forced to bring their grain to this mill. It was the only water-mill until 1687 when Nehemiah Jewett was allowed to build on Egypt River and in 1696, Edmund and Anthony Potter and Abraham Tilton, jr. set up another on Mile River, while in 1715 Robert Calef was permitted to build one in the Island by the lower Falls. Major Samuel Appleton also had a saw-mill on Mile River.

- 1631 Conant, Palfray, Anthony Dike and Francis Johnson, the two last having arrived that year, formed a company to trade in furs in 1629, with a truck house to the eastward and Dike was lost on Cape Cod in 1638, on a return voyage from Maine.
- 1632

William Stevens was probably in or near Boston as early as 1632 but was in Salem in 1636 when some request, which does not appear in the town records, was denied; however in 1637 he was granted '18 poole of ground by the waters side in length & 12 poole in bredth in the narrow of the neck for the building of Shipps.' He is in a list of inhabitants of Marblehead the same year, the largest holder in the tax list. His ship-yard was at Cat Cove on the neck to Winter Island, Salem.

In 1636 he required more land and was granted thirty acres 'vpon the fforest side if hee stay at Marblehead. if he remoue to Salem hee is to haue fifty acres there.' Evidently he was looked upon as a desirable resident of the town. In 1634 he received a commission from the General Court to build a movable fort for Boston and by 1642 had removed to Gloucester where he received five hundred acres between Chebacco and Annisquam Rivers, beside other plots in other parts of the town. It is little wonder that Salem wished to have him as is evidenced by a letter of Emanuel Downing of the Massachusetts Company:— 'Being last night at the Exchange, I enquired what ship-carpenters Mr. Winthrop, the Governor, had with him in New England: when I was

informed by Mr. Aldersey, the lord-keeper's brother-in-law, and Mr. Craddock, that the Governor hath with him one William Stephens, a shipwright; soe able a man, as they believe there is hardly such an other to be found in this kingdom. There be 2 or 3 others; but, for want of their names, I could not be satisfied of them. This Stephens hath built here many ships of great burthen: he made the 'Royal Merchant,' a ship of 600 tons. This man they enformed me, had more regard to his substantiall performace than the wages he was to receive, and soe grew to poverty: whereupon he was preparing to goe for Spayne, where he knew he should have wages answerable to his paynes, had not some friends perswaded him to N. England, where he now lives with great content. Had the state of Spayne obteyned him he should have be'n as a pretious Jewell to them.' 1632

He was, naturally, prominent in political matters and, as a member of the General Court in 1665, did not hesitate to risk the most open criticism of the King's Commissioners when they interfered with Colonial legislation. A complaint was entered against him in 1667 for having 'uttered diurse seditious & dangerous speeches of a very high nature against the crowne & dignity of our Sovereigne Lord King Charles the Second' as he had been heard to say 'that he did renounce the government of this patent so far as it concerned Charles Steward and that he cared not more for him than any other man' . . . 'that he refused to hold any office in this colony.' He admitted that he had said these things and 'disowned the jurisdiction of this Court over him.' He was fined, sentenced to a month's imprisonment and to lose his privileges as a freeman.

He mortgaged his five hundred acres to Francis Willoughby and his estate at the Cut from the harbor to Annisquam. His death is not recorded but his son James had a grant of land in 1658 and evidently followed his father's trade and left an estate of £239 when he died in 1697. He was a much respected citizen and held many town offices.

The eight men appointed by the Commissioners to

1632 manage the affairs of the plantation issued a regulation shortly after 1642 to the effect that 'all ship-carpenters that build vessels of greater or lesser burthen shall pay unto the Town, before the Launching of any vessel, one shilling a Ton unto such as the Townsmen shall appoint; or pay as a delinquent of Town order, ten pence a tree. Neither shall they be permitted to improve or transport boards, planks, clapboards, boulds, hoop staves, fore wood, or any timber more than other men, but only in building vessels in the Towne.' Stevens built a vessel as early as 1643. A gap occurs in the records as to his work for almost twenty years until 1661 when he agreed to build a 'new ship' 68 feet long for John Brown, Nicholas and John Balbach of Jarsey. The price was £3:5s. per ton of which £150 was to be paid in muscovadoes Shugar at 2d. a pound.

1633 Edward Tomlins, a carpenter, built the third mill in Lynn in 1633 at Strawberry Brook, which flows out of Flax Pond. He is found as late as 1644 but being one of the well-behaved ones and not given to litigation hardly anything can be found about him.

October first, 1633, it was ordered that master carpenters, sawyers, masons, clapboard rivers, bricklayers, tilers, joiners, wheelwrights, mowers, etc., should not receive more than two shillings a day without meals, and not more than fourteen pence a day if they received their board. Master tailors were not to get more than eighteen pence a day and inferior tailors not more than eight pence if their board were furnished them. Two years later these rules were repealed but those who demanded excessive wages were to be fined or imprisoned.

1634 Hugh Sharrat was in Ipswich in 1635 and had land granted him in 1635. His son Samuel built a saw-mill on Mile River. Hugh removed to Haverhill in 1641 and had land there in 1650. In 1633 he had an inn-keeper's license. He was often in debt and much reduced in circumstances, finally losing all his property, which Robert Clement took from him illegally, and the town was in the end compelled to support him until his death at the age of 100 years in 1678.

In the Salem Town Records on April 6th, 1634, ap- 1634
 appears the name of James Smyth, a smith, who had two
 acres granted him for a house lot.

Thomas Coldam of Lynn, in 1634, was a miller and
 was in charge of Mr. Humfrey's mill on Sagamore Hill
 for two or three years off and on and in 1662 there was
 a controversy in regard to the sale of the mill which in-
 volved the question as to the condition it was in. At
 that time Francis Ingalls (see 1629) testified that his
 farm which was on Humfrey's property had lain unim-
 proved for about six years before he rented it and that
 there had been a corn-mill in Lynn for about twenty
 years. It had been owned at one time by Mr. Henry
 Dunster and then was worth about £100, according to
 the testimony of Clement Coldam, and was more used
 than any other mill in town. The water-mill was frozen
 up in winter and in summer there was not enough water
 to run it so that when Humfrey's mill was sold the town
 was obliged to build another tide-mill. Humfrey built
 the wind-mill and when Dunster sold it, it was as fit as
 when first built. Thomas Coldam testified to the same
 effect and claimed to know, as he had been a miller both
 in England and here, but that it did not stand more
 than two or three years after he stopped tending it.
 Henry Collins stated that after it was taken away they
 had to take the corn to Salem as the other mill in Lynn
 was sometimes dried up in summer and frozen in winter.
 Coldam died in 1673, leaving little if any estate.

The Court records begin in 1635 and the first men- 1635
 tion of any trade appears in an account of the estate of
 Rev. Joseph Avery of Newbury, to which John Emery,
 a carpenter, owed £7. Emery had arrived in June 1635
 from Southampton on the 'James' and in company with
 a number of his fellow passengers had soon after arrival
 removed from Boston to Newbury. Of those on this ship
 one was a weaver, one a linen weaver, one a mercer or
 dealer in silks and woolens, two were shoe-makers, three
 were tailors, one was a tanner, two were carpenters, one
 was a husbandman and two were laborers. Emery denied
 the debt but the testimony was to the effect that he was

1635 to have satisfied it by labor and in fact had already discharged it in part.

Settlers in Salem; in 1635, included John Best, a tailor from Canterbury, Francis Bushnell, a carpenter, John Bushnell, a glazier, John Harbert from Northampton, a shoe-maker, Richard Adams of the same town, a brick-layer, John Jackson, a fisherman, Edmund Batter, a maltster or maker of malt, Michael Shafflin, a tailor, Joshua Verin and Philip Verin, ropers, Thomas Antrim, a weaver, together with several husbandmen and a surgeon. William Lord, a cutler, was in Salem by this year, if not earlier.

Thomas Davis, a sawyer, came to Boston in 1635 and was there until 1641 when he removed to Newbury and the next year to Haverhill where he was constable in 1652. It would appear that he also followed the trade of stone-mason as in 1657 there was a suit in Court regarding his apprentice Stephen Dow, who was placed with him to learn that trade. He owned a third in a saw-mill on Little River in 1663, of which John Hutchins owned another third. In 1668 there was a flood occasioned by heavy rain and part of the mill dam went out. Joseph Davis, son of Thomas, discovered the break and he and Ensign James Pecker of Haverhill, a carpenter, did what they could to repair it, the bill for which work was to be paid by Mr. Edward Tyng of Boston and Mr. Simon Bradstreet of Andover. They were also to finish the other part of the dam and make the mill secure from water or flood for the next seven years. From some of the testimony in Court regarding this matter it is evident that Davis had sold out his interest. He owned a farm in Merrimac in 1670. In 1673 a Thomas Davis is called a smith but it does not appear whose son he is, as the older Thomas Davis is not known to have had more than one son, Joseph, who died in 1671 and who seems to have been a rather wild youth. This younger Thomas was hauled into Court in 1674 charged with stealing a bag of nails belonging to Mr. Simon Bradstreet, out of Nathaniel Pyper's bark, and he was ordered to be whipped and to pay all costs. He gave his age as 26

and confessed that he had stolen the nails and taken 1635
them to his shop where he hid them under a heap of
coals and that he had since sold them to sundry people,
whom he named, and he stated the amount sold to each
and the quantity and price. The elder Thomas was sev-
enty years old in 1674, therefore was born about 1604
and he was married in England. Although there is no
birth of a son Thomas recorded in any of the towns he
is known to have been in, it seems quite possible that
he did have a son of the same name born thirteen years
after the older man's arrival in this country. He was in
Haverhill in 1648, the year young Thomas was born.
The elder man's death is recorded in 1683 and no other
of the same name is recorded as dying there.

Captain Thomas Marshall came in the 'James' in 1635,
settling in Lynn; returning to England he became a cap-
tain in Cromwell's army and eventually, after his return
from the war, he bought the tavern which had been kept
by Joseph Armitage at the sign of 'The Blue Anchor'
on the Saugus River, of which John Dunton has to say in
1686, 'About two of the clock I reached Capt. Marshall's
house, which is half way between Boston and Salem;
here I staid to refresh nature with a pint of sack and
a good fowl. Capt. Marshall is a hearty old gentleman,
formerly one of Oliver's soldiers, upon which he very
much values himself. He had all the history of the civil
wars at his fingers' end, and if we may believe him,
Oliver did hardly anything that was considerable with-
out his assistance; and if I'd staid as long, as he'd have
talked, he'd have spoiled my ramble to Salem.'

He testified at the age of 67 in 1683 'that about 38
yeares since, the ould water-mill at Linn, which was an
undershott mill, was by Mr. Howell committed to him,
or before the said time, and about 38 yeares since, the
building of an over shott mill was moved to the towne
of Linn, and for the encouragement to go on with the
said worke, they then of the Towne of Linn, Granted
their Priviledges of water and water courses to the said
mill, and that this said water mill is now in possession
of Henry Rhoades.'

1635 Edmund Farrington arrived in Lynn in 1635 and was a fellmonger, so-called for the first time in the records in 1654. In 1655 he built a corn-mill on Water Hill street which was a tide-mill. In 1666, in the inventory of the estate of John Farrington, are the items:— 'The water mill, dame, fludgates, mill house, etc. £190 being in equal partnership with Edmund Farrington, the one half of all belonging to deceased, £95.' He died in 1671 and probably did not pursue his trade of fellmonger since he is but once in many mentions so designated.

Philip Kirtland and Edmund Bridges, who came over in 1635, were settled in Lynn. In 1636 the latter was Saugus and in 1641 in Rowley or Ipswich, when he was called a blacksmith (see 1641). If he also followed the human as well as the horse-shoe trade these two were the founders of that vast industry in which Lynn became a famous center.

Kirtland and his son of the same name each had ten acres of land in 1638, and he died about 1659.

Jonathan Wade, who had been in Charlestown since 1632, came to Ipswich in 1635. He set up a saw-mill in 1649 and sued the town in 1652 'for interrupting him about a saw-mill' the meaning of which action is obscure. He sued Robert Paine in 1653 for 'withholding £545 which was the profit of £155 committed to him to improve in the way of trade according to certain articles' and if this represents a fair average of profits in trading it is little wonder that the Paines and Wade, who were in competition as traders, should have been among the richest men in the place. The town allowed him a saw-mill in 1655 and the next year permitted one on the Chebacco River and in 1667 granted leave for one to Thomas Burnham.

It is evident from testimony in a case in 1658 that there was talk about town as to Mr. Wade's prices and profits. The case concerned William Deane, who was apprenticed to Wade and who brought suit against him 'for prosecuting him after the manner of a runaway, the plaintiff being free' and got a verdict in his favor. The favorable testimony included that of Ezekiel Cheever, who said

that Mrs. Wade told Mr. Bartholomew 'what a great 1635
mercy it was to have such a servant in her house in her
husband's absence, how ready and forward he was in that
which was good, in asking her children questions out of
the scriptures and herself also; which she thought was to
see if he could pose her.'

William Bartholomew deposed that Mrs. Wade and
Jonathan Wade, jr., bought and sold great quantities of
goods of several kinds and it appears that Wade, sr. had
been or then was in England.

Deane and the younger Wade seem to have come very
near to blows when they met, as Wade was about to go
out and had a cane in his hand while Deane had an axe.
The latter, upon being reprov'd for not fastening the barn
door, placed the axe against Wade's head and grasped
the cane which, after his refusal to let go the cane, Wade
wrested from his hand and told him to go about his busi-
ness. Mrs. Susanna Wade told Deane 'she could not
bear sometimes what he did. He shook his head and
knocked his fists together at her, and followed her, say-
ing "Fy upon thee woman, base lyar. O fy, upon thee
woman, thou art a base lyar I will not regard a word
you sayest now I see there is no regard of what you
sayest more than a straw yt is no wonder people say
thou usest to defraud and slander thy servant now
I se yt is trew and I will bring thee before the magistrat
before I doe one stroke of worke." ' Which would indeed
seem rather much abuse for Mrs. Wade to bear.

Wade was fined soon after this for excessive prices
for grindstones and other things. That he dealt on a
large scale is proved by testimony relating to a cargo of
sugar bought for his account in Barbadoes in 1660 which
amounted to one hundred thousand pounds, and at that
time it was worth twelve or fourteen shillings a hundred.

Tobiah Perkins was complained against and appeared
in the Court in 1669 when he deposed 'that he heard
Abraham How say that Wainwright was dead and gone
to his long home and his hide was carried to the tanner's,
the hogs ate his carcase and a black thing picked his
bones. He did not know but it might be "the old boy."

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the history of the colonies. The colonies were founded by Englishmen, and they were at first governed by the British government. The colonies were at first governed by the British government, and they were at first governed by the British government.

The second part of the history of the United States is the history of the American Revolution. The American Revolution was a war between the colonies and the British government. The American Revolution was a war between the colonies and the British government.

The third part of the history of the United States is the history of the American Republic. The American Republic was founded in 1787, and it was the first republic in the world. The American Republic was founded in 1787, and it was the first republic in the world.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the history of the American Civil War. The American Civil War was a war between the North and the South. The American Civil War was a war between the North and the South.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the history of the American Reconstruction. The American Reconstruction was a period of time when the South was being rebuilt. The American Reconstruction was a period of time when the South was being rebuilt.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the history of the American West. The American West was a period of time when the West was being explored. The American West was a period of time when the West was being explored.

The seventh part of the history of the United States is the history of the American South. The American South was a period of time when the South was being rebuilt. The American South was a period of time when the South was being rebuilt.

- 1635 Also that sad things had befallen Wade and that the latter's wife pulled out his beard, which was the reason that he had none.'

Wade built a wind-driven mill for corn on Windmill Hill before 1673.

He petitioned the General Court, in 1682, when he set forth that 'being an aduenturer and participant with the patentees and undertakers concerning this Colonie of the massachusetts and for carrying on of the great ocasions thereof, was encited unto, and did lay down, in the yeare 1629 in January or february into the common stock £50 and into the Joint stock £10 or more for which they pmised land here upon our ariually, and also thet there should be a deuision of the stock and fence at the end of senen yeares.' . . . 'but certainly he neuer yet had any of said diuision' . . . 'so now he begeth of this government, being long out of the use of his money that the money may be returned to him with due interest as is alowed unto others, upon borrowing of money.' He died in 1683 and his total estate amounted to £7859: 5: 3, nearly double that of William Payne, his competitor.

Richard Dummer and John Spencer were granted liberty in 1653 'to build a myll & weire at the falls of Newberry with such privileges of ground & tymber' . . . 'forever.' Doubtless this was the first mill in the town.

Joshua and Philip Verin, called ropers, in the list of settlers may have had a ropewalk in Salem although mention of one is not made so early. Richard Graves, a pewterer, arrived in Salem in 1635 and in 1642 was presented to the Court 'for oppression in his trade of pewtering.'

William Lord, a cutler, was in Salem in 1635 and was to have a two acre lot in lieu of part of his house lot which he had given to the meeting house. He had seventy acres more in 1637 and later that year an additional fifty. As one of the 'seven men' he was an important citizen of the town. In 1673 he died and his son William was hired to 'Ring the bell boath on Saboath dayes and all other publicke ocations except on Coart daies and alsoe to Ring the nine a clocke bell and to

Sweep all the Seats and pewes both aboue and below in 1635
 ye metinghouse And likewise to Call mr Higinson At
 his house both morning and afternoone Evry Saboath
 day and alsoe to dig the graves for all Such as he is
 desired and to be paid by those that Imploy him In It
 & thees things to doe Constantly as the ocation Requires
 the Space of one whole year from this present day. And
 in Concideration of the prmises he Is to have the full
 Sum of Séven pounds paid him out of the towne Rate
 the one halfe of said Sum to be paid him att or before
 michalmas next.' In 1676 it was ordered 'yt all ye boys
 of ye towne, are & shall be appointed to sitt upon ye
 three paire of staires In ye meeting house on ye Lords
 day: & Wm Lord is appointed to Look to ye boyes yt
 sitt upon ye pulpitt staires' . . . '& If any are unruly
 to prsent their names as ye Law directs.'

In 1678 there was small pox at Lord's house at which
 time his son William and his family were living there
 and it was ordered 'yt Wm. Lord Senr his wife & Chil-
 dren yt liue wth him doe kepe within ther houfe, & yt
 they doe not ofer to Sayle any of ther ware viz. Bread
 Cakes Ginger bread & the like.'

John Holgrave was in Salem as early as 1636 and by 1636
 1640 had removed to Gloucester where he and his wife
 were in Court several times for defamatory remarks
 about Mr. Perkins, the minister, who, in Mrs. Hol-
 grave's opinion 'was fitter to bee a Ladies Chambernad
 then a Preacher.'

Holgrave was a fisherman and had land granted him
 on Winter Island, Salem Neck and in 1637 'at ye earnest
 request of the towne' undertook to 'keepe an ordinary
 for the entertainment of strangers.'

He and his troublesome wife seem to have left Glouces-
 ter about 1653 to the relief of the town.

John Peach of Salem, fisherman, was allowed for the
 time being to improve some land, which he illegally
 fenced in on Marble Neck, though the town reserved the
 right to dispose of it later.

The same year mention is made of a house belong-

1636 ing to the gunsmith, though he is not called by the name in the record.

John Stones, it was agreed, should 'keepe a ffery betwixt his house on the neck vpon the North point and Cape Anne Syde' and Richard Inkersoll was allowed to 'haue one peny a tyme to maintaine the ferry for euery pson hee doeth ferry over the north ferry riuer.'

Thomas Trace was a ship carpenter and Richard Lambert, a joiner, in Salem in 1636 and it already become necessary to fine those who 'cutt downe saw or cleaue any boards or tymber within our lymits & transport them to other places' because the practice had 'bared our woods verie much of the best tymber trees.'

Thomas Bishop was in Ipswich in 1636 or 1637 and he was one of the large merchants there until his death in 1670 when he left an estate of £5000:1:10, including the ketches *Margaret*, *Good Hope*, *Susannah* and *Hopewell*. Little has been found about him or his business as he was not concerned in litigation to any extent and so does not often appear in the Court Records.

John Horne was allowed ground for a windmill in Salem upon or near the burial place and Robert Cottie for a shop, though his trade is not mentioned.

1637 Mr. Browne, a 'sopemaker' desired and was granted admittance to Salem in September of 1637 and in January following John Bushnell, who, it has been said above, was a glazier, was paid seven shillings, four pence, toward glassing the windows in the meeting house. John Webster, baker, was granted land and Isack Daus was paid five shillings for a pair of stocks in February. Richard Hollingworth and William Stevens both had shipyards at Cat Cove, Salem, while Thomas Oliver, a calender or cloth dresser, arrived there this year.

John Bourne of Salem, in 1637, owned a ten acre lot in 1638 and asked for more that same year when he was allowed thirty acres and had five more in 1642. He was permitted to sell 'beare' in 1646 but not above a penny a quart and he was also allowed to run a cook-shop. In 1649 he bought a house and land at Trynall Cove, Gloucester, which he sold in 1652. The latter part of

1652 he and his wife were presented in Court for concealing some pieces of cloth, stuff and thread committed to them and converting them to their own use. They were ordered to make treble restitution and public acknowledgement at a meeting in Salem within one month or pay a fine. By 1661 he was in Barbadoes. 1637

James Babson, a cooper, came to Salem with his mother in 1637 at which time he must have been about five years old. They moved very shortly to Gloucester where she practiced her profession of midwifery. He was there until his death in 1683 but there is little record of him to be found.

Thomas Clark was a tanner in Ipswich in 1637 and had leave to set down 'Tan fatts' by the river in 1640/1 and, in 1664, Nathaniel Rust was in the town and had a tanning establishment to provide leather for his trade of glover. In 1670 he testified that Edmund Ashby, who had been an apprentice of Samuel Graves, a hat-maker and felt-maker, and who had had trouble with his master over the clothes supplied him, came to his house several times and asked him to buy some wool because he intended to set up the trade of felt-making. From the wording it would seem that it was Rust who was about to start that trade but it was doubtless Ashby who wished to buy the wool as he intended to ask Graves to release him for 'rather than serve out his time he would lie in jail.' Rust sold his tannery to Deacon Thomas Norton, a brother of Freegrace Norton, the miller, whose epitaph accords him:—

Soundness of Judgment, Steadiness of Mind,
Plainness of Heart, Friendship to Human Kind,
Courtesie, Patience, Humility,
A strict and unaffected Piety,
Zeal for the Publick Good, the Church's Peace,
A beauteous Order did, whilst living grace
The worthy Gentleman whose dear Remains
This Sepulchre in Darkness now Contains.

Nathaniel Handforth of Lynn in 1637, was a haberdasher from London but nothing indicates whether he carried on his trade or not. He died in 1687.

1638 John Winthrop jr. was granted liberty to set a Salt house upon Ryalls side, Beverly, with wood for his occasions about the same house on June 25th, 1638. The following year he was granted 16 acres of land, adjoining his salt house and the location was known as Salt House Point. He continued to make salt after he left this part of the country and also had an iron works and black lead mine. Robert Hebard is also spoken of as a salt maker in 1639.

Richard Dummer had a corn-mill in Newbury and provided he made it fit for that purpose the selectmen agreed that no other mill should be erected.

Robert Buffum, a ship builder, had land at Buffum's Corner (Boston Street), Salem, where he probably built a number of vessels before his death in 1669.

Reference has been made to various shipwrights, their arrival in this country and the beginnings of their craft. Starting with the three shallops begun in 1629, the industry continued to increase year by year until its climax during the era of the East Indian trade when Salem ships were to be found in every port and on every sea. The subject has been so fully covered in the many books devoted to the subject that it is needless to go into it very thoroughly here, but it survives today chiefly in the limited, though seemingly prosperous yards at Essex from which are launched a long succession of the staunch and able Gloucester fishermen which brave the storms of the Grand Banks. A few minor traces of the industry are to be found in Lynn, Marblehead and other ports, mostly given over to yacht building and repairing.

The first trade mentioned in the Court records is that of smith, when Peter Buscott was condemned to sit in the stocks in Salem for one hour for 'contemning authority of the Court.'

Glass making had been begun in Salem at this early date but just when the 'glass howse' had been established does not appear for it was evidently already built when 'Obediah Hullme' (Obadiah Holmes) was granted one acre for a house 'neere the glass howse' the 27th of January 1638/9. The works were near the present Aborn

Street, near the Peabody line, and in April 1639 Holmes and Lawrence Southwick, who was associated with him, were granted more land, while in December they and their other partner, Ananias Concklin, received still further grants. This section was known in 1661 as the Glasshouse Field and for some time the industry was carried on, but unfortunately no specimens of the product have been positively identified. Mrs. Knittle in her book 'Early American Glass' mentions the enterprise but does not exactly agree with my findings as to dates for she says that Holmes and Southwick formed their partnership in 1639 and the following year persuaded Concklin, a practical glassman, to join them and that a location and funds were required before it could be started. As stated above it would seem to the writer that the furnace had already been built before January 1638/9; however the Colonial Records of Massachusetts Bay state that in 1641 'It was voted, that if the Towne of Salem lend the glasse men £30, they should bee alowed it againe out of their next rate, & the glass men to repay it againe, if the worke succeed, when they are able.' Mrs. Knittle further states that the first firing was in 1641, and continued sporadically until 1643, when for the time being it ceased, as Ananias and John Concklin, the latter received as an inhabitant September 14, 1640 and granted land near the glass house, had become dissatisfied.

In the Colony Records for October 1645 is found the entry:— 'Upon ye petition of Cauklin & Ananias Coukdayne (sic) who have bene implied about ye glasse works, (wch ye undertakers have for ye three yeares neglected) yt they might be freed from their engagement to ye form'r und'rtakers, & left free to irgue (argue) with such as will forthwith do ye same, the Co^t (court) conceive it very espedient (in regard of ye publike inteerest) to grant this petition, pvided yt if any of ye pties interested shall (upon timely notice) shew cause at ye next Quarter Co^t at Boston, w^r upon ye magistrates shall judge it equall yt ye petituon shalbe defered to ye next Genrall Cort, oth^rwise ye petitions shalbe at liberty, according to their desire.' Southwick, a Quaker, banished

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of North America. These early explorers and settlers found a land of vast natural resources and a people with a rich and diverse culture. Over the years, the United States has grown from a small colony to a great nation. It has faced many challenges, but it has always emerged stronger and more united. The story of the United States is a story of hope and achievement. It is a story of a people who have built a great nation on the principles of freedom and justice. The history of the United States is a story that inspires and motivates. It is a story that shows us the power of the human spirit and the ability of a people to overcome adversity. The history of the United States is a story that belongs to all of us. It is a story that we should all be proud to share and to celebrate.

1638 for his faith, starved or froze to death on an island off the coast.

Glass house people are mentioned as late as 1669 which would indicate that there was still such an industry in operation.

Joseph Parker, who came in the 'Confidence' in 1638, aged 24, was a tanner and settled in Newbury but removed to Andover where he was made a freeman in 1646. He had mill privileges, probably on the site of the present Stevens Mills and beside his tannery he ran a corn-mill there. He was one of the wealthy men of the town and shortly after his death, in 1678, the mill was appraised at £100.

At the time of his death, when it came to his son Joseph, the corn-mill was inventoried at £20. To his wife he left all his estate at Rumsey in old England. The total of his inventory was £546:5:6, a large estate for those days. The mill was still standing in 1699.

Joseph Parker jr., who inherited the mill, was also a carpenter and inn holder. He died in 1684.

George Ingersoll asked for land in Enon (Wenham) in 1638 and was granted ten acres, also in 1642 he got twenty more. He had removed to Gloucester by 1646 and in 1651 was licensed to keep an ordinary. He removed to Falmouth whence he returned to Salem after his son was killed and his house burned by Indians in 1675, and was there in 1678, at which time he was sixty-one years old as he testified in Court. He was then either a carpenter or a shoreman, though the latter title more probably belongs to his son George, as both he and his brother Samuel were shipwrights.

George, senior, died in 1694. George, junior, had mill-privileges in Falmouth, as had his brother John, but the second Indian war in 1690 drove him away also and George went to Boston and continued his trade of shipwright. John went to Salem in 1675 with his father but again removed in 1676, this time to Kittery, where he had sixty acres at Fort Loyal and followed the trade of carpenter. After 1680 the mill privileges were worked by a company. The son Samuel settled on

Eastern Point, Gloucester, soon after 1700 and built several small vessels. 1638

John Poole received a grant of 200 acres in Lynn in 1638 and had a mill there in 1673 which was in the neighborhood of the Iron works. He had been in Cambridge in 1632 and died in Reading in 1667. Another of the same name was in Beverly for several years, who was a carpenter. He removed to Gloucester in 1700, where he worked with Richard Woodbury at the same trade. He is said to have furnished timber for Long Wharf in Boston in 1710 and to have himself built the sloop which took them thither. He was four times married within five years and left a large property, valued at £2832, when he died in 1727.

George Corwin (Curwen) arrived in Salem in 1638, asking for 'accomodation' in October of that year, which was granted him four months later. The Curwen house, widely known of later years as 'The Witch House' on the corner of Essex and North streets, is stated by Felt to have been built in 1642 by George Corwin. It can be definitely asserted that no authority exists for this statement and if it be true that the 'Witch House' was built at that time it certainly was not built by Mr. Corwin as the lot was owned by Captain Richard Davenport in 1662, as shown by Mr. Perley. Davenport removed to Boston to take command of the Castle Island fort and was killed by lightning in 1665. His administrators sold the property to Jonathan Corwin, son of Captain George in 1674/5 at which time there was a house on the lot. Whether this house had been built some years before or was then but partially completed appears to be entirely uncertain for the first documentary evidence concerning it consists of the contract made by Jonathan Corwin February 19, 1674/5 with Daniel Andrewe for extensive alterations, digging a cellar, taking down and rebuilding the chimneys and so forth.

This matter is here emphasized because of the many mis-statements printed by different authors in the past and still spread abroad for commercial purposes.

It may also be as well to allude once more to the slight

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

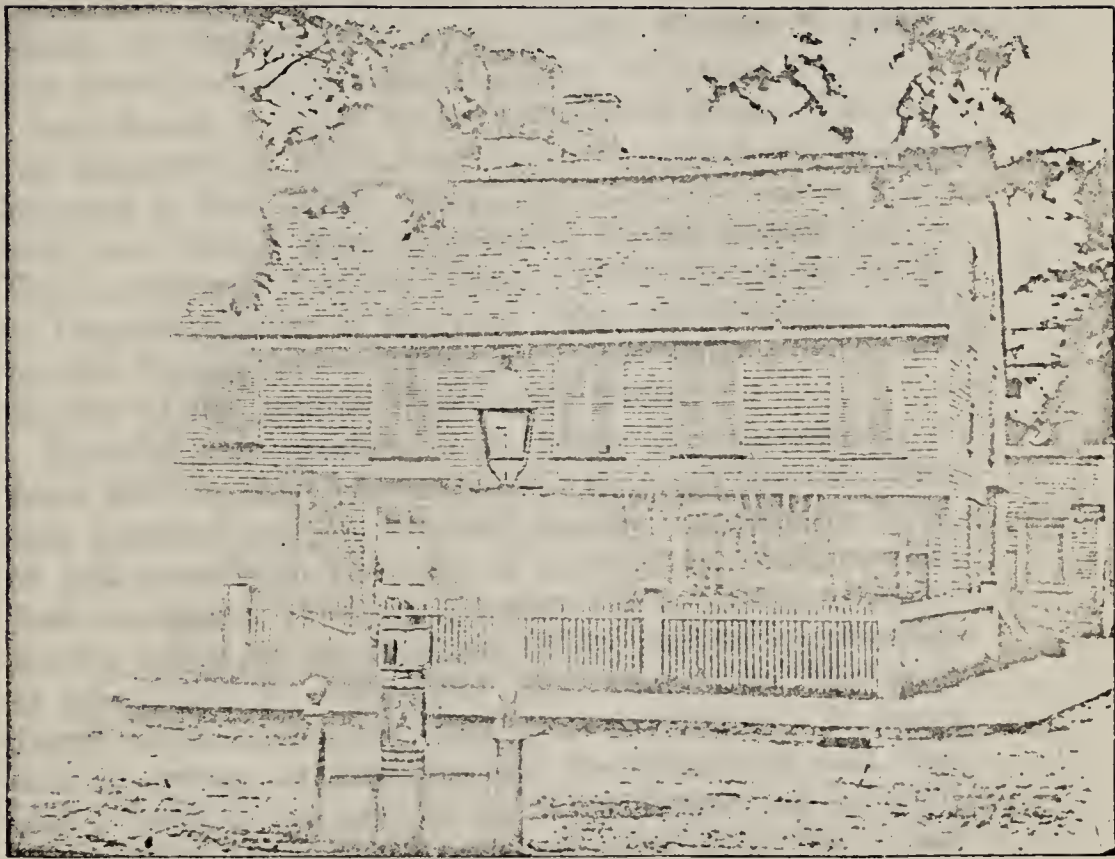
BY JAMES OSGOOD

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1638 foundation for giving this house its popular name 'The Witch House.' Jonathan Corwin conducted the unhappy trials of those accused in that terrible delusion and it is conceivable that some preliminary examinations of prisoners or witnesses may have been held there although there is no direct evidence of it, but that trials could have been conducted there is quite impossible.

One more error remains to be noted, namely that which assigns the house to Roger Williams. Unfortunately a signboard to this effect is still attached to it. This is entirely based upon a mention, in 1714, of a grant of common rights to Jonathan Corwin 'for his house and *Mr. Williams*' cottage right.' In the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, volume 25, p. 163, it is said 'That is to say, it was proved, in 1714, to the satisfaction of the Proprietors of the Common Lands in Salem that "Mr. Williams" had lived before 1661 where Jonathan Corwin was then living.' As shown above Jonathan Corwin did not acquire the property until 1674/5. As Roger Williams was banished in 1635/6 it follows, if we accept this conclusion, that the 'Witch House' was built at that early date. The writer begs leave to doubt very much that at that time any such substantial houses, always barring of course that of the Governor, had been erected. Moreover *George Williams* was here in 1634 and became an officer in the Custom House in 1654, who may very well have been honored with the title of 'Mr.' which was usually accorded to the clergy.

As a matter of fact Roger Williams, upon his arrival in Salem in 1631, lived in the house which had been built for Rev. Francis Higginson, which after Higginson's death in 1630 belonged to his widow. Upon Williams' banishment in 1635/6 the oldest deed recorded of Salem property shows that Williams transferred the house to John Woolcott and mentions that it was 'formerlie in the occupation of m^r Roge^r Williams, & from him by order from m^{rs} Higenson sould vnto me.' This house stood next to and just south-west of the First Church and must have been about over the entrance of the present railway tunnel and it was removed about 1707.



JUDGE JONATHAN CORWIN HOUSE, SALEM.



Diagram illustrating the structure of the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Begging pardon for this long digression and having 1638 shown, it is hoped conclusively, where Captain George Corwin did not live it remains to set forth where his house stood in fact. This is proved from the deeds by Mr. Perley to have been next door to the corner lot on the north-east of Essex and Washington streets where John Woodbury, one of the original settlers who died in 1641, left his homestead to his widow Ann. She conveyed the land and 'a small dwelling house' for thirty pounds to George Corwin, merchant, August 1, 1660, who moved the small house back and built upon the street a large house in which he lived until his death. He had also acquired, in 1659, four acres of pasture which had belonged to Rev. Hugh Peter, who had returned to England, and which were just north of the corner lot at Washington and Norman streets. This came at the death of Captain George to his sons John and Jonathan and for the former, about 1660, his father built a house on the site of the present Washington House.

Remains the question as to where Mr. Corwin lived from 1638 to 1660 which seems to defy any answer. The only grant of land in the town records, excepting a farm of 250 acres with 25 acres of meadow in 1648, is that first mentioned above in October 1638. Here, unfortunately, owing to an omission in the record, no location is given and no subsequent land transaction has been found which throws any light upon the subject. It seems fair to assume as probable that the grant was just east and a little in the rear of the First Church as in 1660 he owned a lot at that place and there stood his 'upper warehouse,' measuring $18\frac{1}{2} \times 44\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The reason for devoting so much space to Mr. Corwin lies in the fact that he was by all odds the most important merchant of this early period. The Essex Institute has a long series of his day-books and ledgers beginning in 1651 which show that he was carrying on a really large business in all sorts of supplies, that he had vessels engaged in fishing and trading and his dealings were with men in all the Essex County towns and about Boston. There is little doubt that if these books could

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1638 be copied, work of no little difficulty because of the crabbed and obscure writing, and printed, much information would be obtained as to the names and occupations of the residents at that time. Corwin also owned two wharves and another warehouse, the latter near the north end of the present railroad station.

In 1659 Corwin with ten others asked the Legislature for a tract ten miles square west of Springfield for settlement and conducting the fur trade. The title of the Company was to be the Company of the Western Plantation for Trade.

Naturally so prominent a man filled sundry town offices and in addition he was the commander of the county troop.

A great sensation was created in the town in 1684 when Elizabeth Goodsoe, aged twenty-four, who had been a servant in Corwin's house, told her husband and others where her master kept his money and that she had a false key to his counting-house. Goodsoe told John Collier about it and as stealing was Collier's chief occupation he made Goodsoe's life a burden until he consented to go as far as the Corwin place with him and two others. Collier proposed to add arson to his other crimes by burning Corwin's house and the whole town but was prevented by his three companions. Finally getting a ladder, they entered a window and stole £500. Sixteen persons were charged with the crime, of whom eight were convicted and whipped, fined or admonished and Goodsoe and his wife were also branded 'B' on the forehead. Collier became insane while he was in prison and in 1685 was released.

Mr. Corwin died January 3, 1684/5 at the age of seventy-four and left an immense estate for those days. He owned land of course in Salem, also in Reading and other places, over 1500 acres in all, the ketches Swallow and George, silver ware, two watches of which there were not over half a dozen in the County, and so forth. His silver headed cane is now owned by the Essex Institute and appears in his portrait also in the Institute, of which more anon.

The inventory is too long, nearly fifteen pages of close-set type, but a few items may be noted, viz:— 'In the Shope' all sorts of dry-goods, stockings, gloves, caps etc., hardware, pots and pans, mortars, steelyards etc. 'In the Shop Chamber' locks, carpenters' and farmers' tools; glass bottles, harness, that is saddles, bridles and spurs, padlocks, cow bells, many 'sisers' of various sizes, 'hower glases,' hats, rugs, trunks, chests and other furniture and much more dry-goods. 'In the Lower Warehouse' salt, tar, 'oyle' and rosin, nails, iron, lead, 'yelow Oaker,' clapboards and so on. 'In the Uper Warehouse' kettles, steel, starch, sugar, wheat, boards and 'part of an old Clock' worth ten shillings. 'In the Old Hall' 'turky worke chaires,' tables, carpet, andirons, looking glass, candlesticks and a glass globe. 'In the Red Chamber' all sorts of bed and table linen, some of the latter damask. 'In the Two Closets Adjoyning' earthern ware, tin pans for 'Suger Cakes,' 'mum glases.' 'In the Glase Chamber' bedstead, curtains, silk blanket, 'Calico' carpet, 'Glase frame for Glase worke,' (one wonders what this might be), 'pomader basket' and so forth. 'In the Corner Chamber' bedsted, wainscot chest, dry-goods, etc. 'In the Counteing House & Entery' pins, thread, books including 'Carell upon Jobe,' 'a great Bible,' a 'Psalme book,' a 'Markham's Gramer,' turtle shell, more saddlery, arms etc. 'In the Hall Chamber' bedstead, 'Red Curtaines & Valients,' curtains, 'Calico Side bord Clothes' table linen etc. 'Wareing Clothes' 1 Tropeing Scarfe & hat band, cloak, 'Cloth Coat wth Silver lace,' 'Camlet Coate,' 'old bla. farendin Sute,' black cloak, velvet coat, 'old Tabey dublet,' 'old fasioned duch Sattin dublet,' black 'Grogrin Cloake,' quilts, hat, 'Golden Topt. Gloues,' 'Imbroidred ditto,' 'bl. fringed Gloues,' 'bl. & Gold fringed ditto,' silk stockings, belts and girdle, 'Sattin Imbroadred wascot wth Gold,' persian silk. 'In the Hall' 'Turky worke Carpet,' napkin press, glass case, clock, scritore or Spice box, screen with 5 leaves and covering, great candlestick, great dogs and iron back, cushions and fire implements including a toaster. 'In the Maides Chamber' bed and bolster, bedstead, 'Rat eaten Carpet,' bird cage etc. 'In

1638 the Garretts' paper, pillion and cloth, saddle, sundry tools, hog and beef suet etc. Sundry goods in other places are noted including a warehouse in Boston and the ketch 'John & William' and he had previously owned the ketch 'Penelopy.' The whole estate was valued at £5964:19:01 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Contemporary portraits of these seventeenth century people are very rare and thus the portrait of Mr. Corwin (see frontispiece) possesses unusual interest. Dr. Bentley refers to it several times in his Diary, the first time in 1798 when he speaks of visiting Mr. Curwen, a great-grandson of Captain George, who seems to have been an early victim of the collecting 'bug.' 'He has a very rich three quarter portrait of old George Curwin who came to Salem in 1633. He had a round large forehead, large nose, high cheek bones, grey eyes. His dress was a wrought & flowing neckcloth & a belt or sash covered with lace, a coat with short cuffs & reaching half way between the wrist & elbow, the shirt in plaits below, a cane, & on the ring finger an octagon ring. This dress was preserved till the present Century & was stolen & the lace ripped off & sold, for which the offender was publicly whipped.'

In 1818 the Reverend Doctor, who was bitten by the same bug as his friend Curwen, had acquired the portrait, as he says that Richard Ward, a descendant of the Curwen family 'tells me that the (Curwen) house had superb hangings on which portions of Scripture history were painted, often mentioned with great applause. The three quarter length of the Owner I reduced to save the sound part, & it still hangs in my appartments & I had the wonderful band of the Master of Horse, an office which he held at an early period of our history.'

The following year Dr. Bentley again refers to the picture, saying 'Delivered up the Curwin picture to G. A. Ward for a mean painting of Gov. Burnet of 1729. The exchange was agreed on but the person was mean enough to try to make a fraud out of it. This picture of Curwin was a three quarter length & much defaced. I cut out the part representing the head & employed Corné

to supply the part injured but he did it in a very clumsy 1638 manner. At length H(annah) C(rowninshield) undertook it & with the band before her with success.' Corné was a successful painter of ships but as a portrait painter of little merit. Hannah Crowninshield was the Doctor's pet and favorite and does indeed seem to have had some little skill with the brush.

As said before, the Essex Institute owns the portrait, the silver headed cane and the lace bands which appear in the picture and it can be readily seen in certain lights where the head is inserted in Hannah's copy of the rest of the picture, although, so well was the new work done, that under ordinary conditions no one would suspect the patching.

On the fourth day of February 1638/9 an agreement 1638/9 was made with John Pickering to build a meeting house in Salem 25 feet long and as broad as the old building with a gallery and six windows, two on each side and two at the end and a brick or stone chimney. It was to be covered with inch and a half plank and inch board and finished with daubing and glass. For this he was to be paid £63 in money in three payments. The dimensions and general description of this building, except for the chimney, are strikingly like those of a little structure, the frame and gallery of which are preserved in the garden of the Essex Institute and for many years it was supposed to be the First Meeting House or rather a part of it, for as appears from the Town Records of December 1638, this Pickering building was an extension of the first one which had been built by George Norton in 1634 and approximately doubled it in size. In 1859 a Committee of the Essex Institute was appointed to examine all the evidence as to this structure which was then standing on the estate of David Nichols, back of Boston Street, and they reported that it was, in their opinion, authentic. Dissent from this conclusion arose after the removal of the building to the Institute in 1865 and in 1900 another investigation of the claims was made which resulted in a reversal of the verdict with the substitution of the probability that it was actually the frame-

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States of America is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of English settlers to a great nation. The story begins in 1492 when Christopher Columbus discovered the New World. The first English settlers came to the Americas in 1607, and the first American-born president, George Washington, was elected in 1789. The United States has since grown to become one of the most powerful nations in the world.

The United States has a long and rich history, and its people have made many contributions to the world. The country has been a leader in the fields of science, technology, and culture. It has also been a champion of democracy and human rights. The United States has played a major role in shaping the modern world, and its influence is felt in every corner of the globe.

The history of the United States is a story of a people who have overcome many challenges and achieved many great things. The country has grown from a small colony to a great nation, and its people have made many contributions to the world. The United States is a land of opportunity and freedom, and its people are proud to be part of this great nation.

work of the First Quaker Meeting House, built by Thomas Maule in 1688, and by him conveyed to the 'people Comonly Called Quakers to worship & serve God in' October 13, 1690. Maule had bought the land upon which this building stood in 1683.

1639 July 25, 1639, Philemon Dickerson was granted land in Salem for tan pits to dress goat skins and hides so long as he used it for that purpose. In December the ferry at North Point which had been run by John Stones was now granted to William Dixy for three years '& hee is to keepe a horse boat. Hee is to haue for strangers 2d. a peece, for Townsamen or Townedwellers 1d. a peece. ffor Mares, Horses, & great other beasts, six pence a peece. ffor goates calves & swine 2d. a peece.' William Browne, shopkeeper, had land granted him.

The General Court regulated prices of labor in sundry lines and in 1633 decreed that carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, sawyers and thatchers might not take more than 2s. a day, nor might anyone pay more under penalty of 10s. fine to taker and giver. This was a reduction of about one third from previous prices. Butchers, curriers and shoemakers were not allowed to do tanning nor vice versa.

Thomas Bridan, basket-maker, had a grant of land to plant osiers in Ipswich in 1639. The name is also spelled Breeden and Breadon which are probably more in accord with later practice. Whether he was connected with the man of the same name who was in Boston in 1656 and who was a man of large property, does not appear, nor is any information concerning him to be found.

George Keyser (Keasar) was in Lynn as early as 1639 and was a tanner by trade. He testified in a case in 1652 which indicates that shipments of leather were being made to London at this time. The skins were shipped 'by Mr. Thomas Lake in and upon the good Ship called the Unitie of New England whereof is master under God for this present voyage Augustian Walker and now riding at ankor in the Harbor of Boston and by Gods grace bound for London, to say thirtie & Eight moose hydes wheare of two are scraped.' The value was twelve

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from many different parts of the world, and who have brought with them their own customs and traditions. This has made the United States a very diverse and interesting nation.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. This has made the United States a very interesting and inspiring nation.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. This has made the United States a very interesting and inspiring nation.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. This has made the United States a very interesting and inspiring nation.

pence per skin. He was of Salem by 1654 but would 1639 still seem to have had his residence in Lynn judging from testimony in Court in 1660; however in 1662 he was sued for occupying and building upon certain land 'lying in Salem.' He had at that time built a tan house in Salem. His son John, aged fourteen years, was a witness in Court in 1665 (he also gave his age as seventeen in the same year) when a two year old child was drowned in one of his father's abandoned tan pits in Lynn. He was a constable in Salem in 1670. In 1674 the son John was granted land in Haverhill, if he would come and set up his trade of tanner, and this grant was confirmed to him and his heirs in 1682. He asked leave to sell the land in 1683 but was told that the town expected him to fulfill the conditions upon which it was granted or else he must restore it to the town for public use. In 1692 John Keyser was mowing grass in the Pond Meadow and had left his gun beside a tree. An Indian came along and stole the gun, proceeding to announce that he was going to kill Keyser but he had threatened the wrong man as instead of running away Keyser rushed at him swinging his scythe. The Indian turned tail and fled with Keyser on his heels slashing at him until he finally gave him a death-blow. In 1696/7 he did not have the same luck as among the twenty-seven then killed by the savages were John and his son George.

John Robinson was in Haverhill in 1640 with the first 1640 settlers. He was a blacksmith and removed to Exeter before 1653 when he was chosen there as clerk of the market.

John Webster, the baker, was admonished 'for brewing and tiplinge' at the June session of the Court in Salem in 1640. Captain Trask had leave to set up a tide-mill on the North River if he left passage for a shallop from half tide to full sea. He had both a fulling-mill and a corn-mill at this time.

Felt states that in 1640 the General Court ordered an enquiry about the means of making linen and cotton cloth. They offered 3d. on every shilling worth but repealed it because of public burdens.

1640/1 The first inn established in Marblehead was in 1640 when Arthur Sanden or Sandy was allowed to keep an ordinary and the next year a victualling house. It was on Front Street (as known at present) and near the Fort Sewall end. He kept the house until 1667.

Job Clement, a tanner, came from England in 1640/1 to Haverhill, the year it was settled. His marriage to Elizabeth Dummer was the first in town. He was the town constable in 1647. In 1643/4 he was granted a quarter acre at the Mill Brook to set him up a 'tann-house' and 'tann fatts.' In 1649 the town of Newbury offered him land if 'he live with us heere in Newbury exercising his trade four years, or as long as he shall live within that tearme, and also let the shoemakers of this town have the first proffer on the forsaking of his leather, making him as good pay as others.' He was not tempted to leave Haverhill by the offer.

1641

In January 1641 Captain Trask was sentenced for 'keeping an insufficient miller' in Salem and said 'he shall never more be my miller or that he will hang up his beame & skals.'

In the account book of Joshua Buffum is the following:

1685-2d Month. An account of what I have received for making a Bridge at the Mills belonging to the Trasks, as followeth

James Symonds	0-1-6	John and Stephen Small	0-3-0
Jonathan Corwin	0-2-6	George Jacobs	0-0-6
Thomas Maull	0-1-0	John Foster	0-1-6
John Tompkins	- - -	Caleb Buffum	0-1-6
Cash	0-1-6		

Deposition by Nathaniel Felton, sr. 6 April 1705:—
Naumkeek or North River. 'but the North riuer begin-
ninge at bar poynt and so runninge to ferry is deuided
into seuerall branches and seuerall corne mills haue ben
erected upon seuerall of them wch were mayntaynd by
fresh springs cominge out of the country and in perticu-
lar that branch runnunge up to Trasks mil neare vnto
which I haue dwelt aboue fifty yeares I neuer saw it dry

1. The first of these is the question of the
properly of the medical profession. It is
the duty of the medical profession to
maintain the highest standards of
conduct and to protect the public
interests in the practice of medicine.

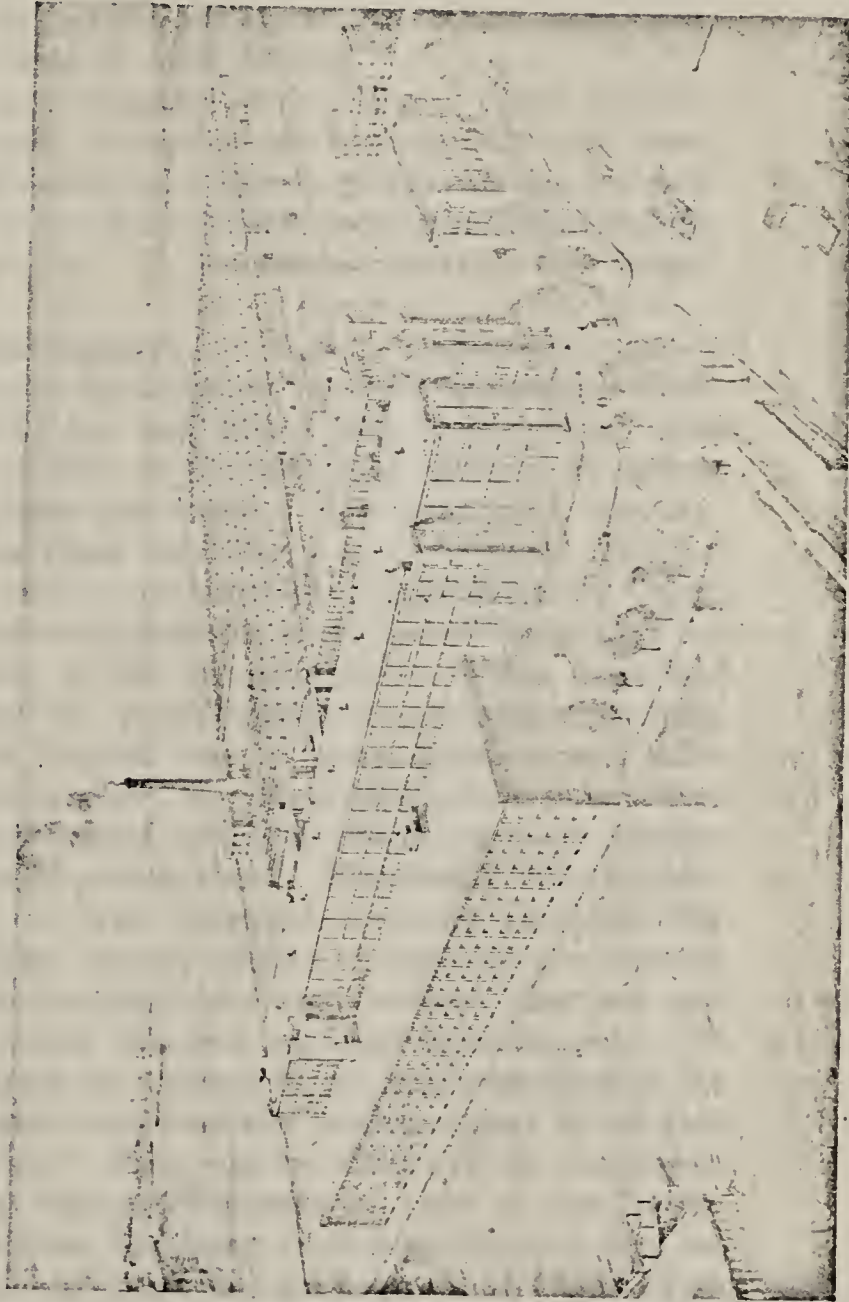
2. The second of these is the question of
the proper regulation of the medical
profession. It is the duty of the
legislature to enact laws which will
protect the public interest in the
practice of medicine. These laws
should be such as to require the
medical profession to maintain the
highest standards of conduct and to
protect the public interest in the
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4. The fourth of these is the question of
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protect the public interest in the
practice of medicine. These laws
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medical profession to maintain the
highest standards of conduct and to
protect the public interest in the
practice of medicine.

5. The fifth of these is the question of
the proper regulation of the medical
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protect the public interest in the
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medical profession to maintain the
highest standards of conduct and to
protect the public interest in the
practice of medicine.

6. The sixth of these is the question of
the proper regulation of the medical
profession. It is the duty of the
legislature to enact laws which will
protect the public interest in the
practice of medicine. These laws
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medical profession to maintain the
highest standards of conduct and to
protect the public interest in the
practice of medicine.



NAUMKEAG STEAM COTTON COMPANY, SALEM
Built in 1914



but it was fed by the springs out of several great ponds 1641
vp in the country.'

Reference to 'the Potter's house' is made at the January Court in 1641 which is evidence that a pottery had been established and the subject will be found more fully treated under date of 1646 below.

According to the Records of the General Court, Samuel Winslow invented a method of making salt and none might make it except in a different way for ten years if Winslow set up his works within a year but others might import the article. A forerunner this of the patent system.

Richard Hollingworth of Salem, shipwright, had a large vessel under construction in 1641, one of his workmen, Robert Baker, was killed and Hollingworth was required to pay £10. to the wife and children as it was thought his tackle was weak. The next year they required that, as there was likely to be a great want of clothing, 'all hands work on wild hemp and flax.' Other orders and recommendations were issued from time to time all looking to the encouragement of this manufacture. In 1656 the needs became so pressing that each family had to furnish one or more spinners and each spinner had to produce, for thirty weeks in a year, three pounds a week of linen, cotton or woolen yarn, on penalty of 12d. for each pound short. Eventually this production of cloth in New England seriously troubled Old England as 'The country people or planters are entered so far into the making their own woolens, that not one in forty but wears his own carding, spinning, etc. If the growing trade of woolens be no way prevented in its growth, England must lose the woolen export to all this part of America.' This was in 1706 and its outgrowth eventually was the establishment in 1839 of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company in Salem, when it was incorporated although work did not begin until 1847. Two years later they had 600 operatives at wages of \$10,000 a month and made five million yards of cotton cloth a year. Today the mill is looked upon as one of the finest and best equipped in the world, it employs 1600 opera-

1641 tives, makes twenty million yards a year on a monthly payroll of \$180,000.

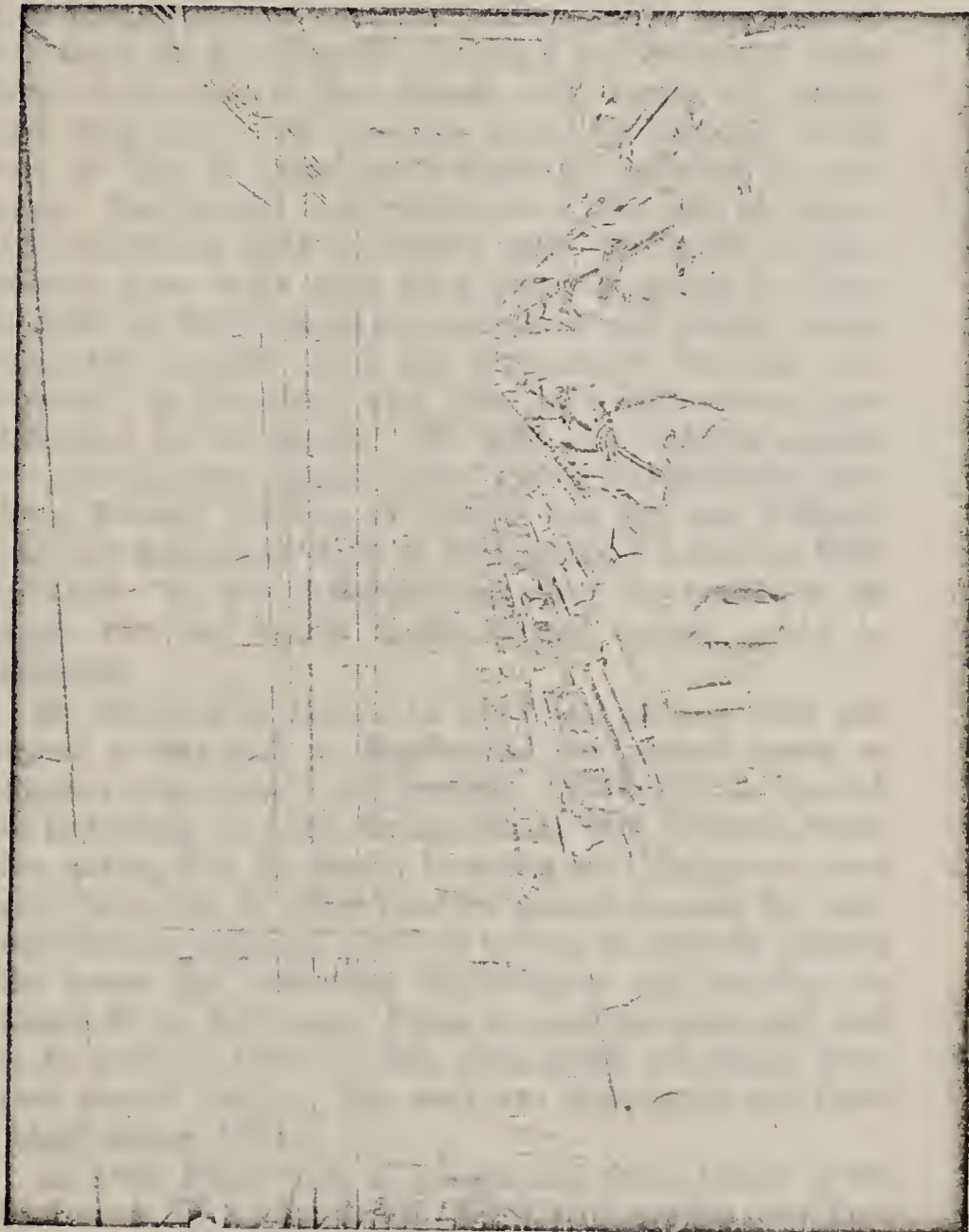
John Hoitt first appears in Ipswich in 1641 and in 1650 in Haverhill where he was granted land and the clay pits if he would become an inhabitant. It would seem that these pits had been already used but by whom is not known. At all events Hoitt, who was a brick-maker, is probably one of that name who was in Salisbury in 1663 and later in Amesbury where, in 1671, a number of the inhabitants petitioned the Court that they be allowed to train under their loving friend and neighbor, John Hoyt, their 'owne established officer' rather than be compelled to go to Salisbury under Samuel Foot, who had so ordered them. He seems to be the 'old John Hoyt' who, with a young man, named Peters, both of Amesbury, were killed, in 1695, by Indians on the road between Haverhill and Andover.

Edmund Bridges, a blacksmith, was in Saugus in 1637 and in Ipswich in 1641. He was reprimanded by the Great and General Court in 1647 for delay in shoeing Deputy Governor Symonds' horse. He was later in Topsfield following the same trade, but must have spent a good portion of his life in Court as he was continually mixed up either in lawsuits for or against himself or testifying as a witness in other cases. He died in 1684.

Moses Pengry (Pingry) was in Ipswich in 1641 and was a salt-maker. He was a licensed inn-keeper in 1658 and before 1676 had a ship-yard at which time he was building a sloop for Stephen Haskott of Salem, soap-boiler, and there was a considerable industry in this line in the town. That he was an unusually quiet and respectable citizen is attested by the fact that he was seldom in Court and engaged in no litigation as did most of the people of those days.

Samuel Appleton, who came to Ipswich in 1635, had a malt-kiln near the present railway station in 1641 and was granted a monopoly for five years, and others were started in 1665 by John Whipple and another man.

William Paine of Ipswich built a wharf and had a warehouse upon it in 1641. He owned one sixth part of a



NAUMKEAG STEAM COTTON COMPANY, SALEM
Weave Room, Quarter of a Mile in length
Built in 1914



12.11.11

sixteenth of the ship 'Sarah' in 1644 and he sued Charles Dobson in 1648 for failure to deliver fish on board the 'Nicholas.' He had large interests in the fishing and sued John Tomonson in 1649 for 'unduly taking away fish boats and their contents.' The verdict was that all fish made by Mr. Stephen Sergent's (or Serient's) three boats at his stage at Star Island, with houses, salt, stages and three boats with moorings seized be returned or the sum of £260 in other goods which he confessed he took away. Star Island is of course one of the Isles of Shoals. An interesting light is thrown upon the lumber obtainable in these early days by a purchase made by Paine in 1652 of 6000 boards an inch thick and sixteen inches wide and upward, none less and twelve feet long and upward; to be square and free from wine shakes and delivered in one month. He took over a large amount of lumber, pipe staves, debts and a flat-bottomed boat from Edward Gilman of Exeter and his son Edward, who had a saw-mill there in settlement of a debt of £209 in 1650. In the testimony regarding the matter it appears that no boards under fifteen inches would be accepted.

He removed to Boston in 1656 and at that time had owned a corn-mill in Marblehead for several years, as appears from some Court records. While still in Ipswich he had made, in 1652, an agreement with William Beale, the miller, that he should have the mill for seven years and Paine was to allow him ten pounds in corn for making the dam sufficient and four pounds in corn for making the house dry, removing the chimney and making the leanto fit to hold corn, Paine to provide nails and rent to be paid by Beale in fish, corn, cattle or money, fourteen pounds yearly. The rent was never paid and Beale failed before 1658.

In 1657 Paine took an assignment from Henry Webb of Boston of a claim that Webb had against the Iron Works in Lynn for £1300, which was Webb's share of a judgment for £3658:13:4 obtained in 1653 against the undertakers and, Webb having assigned all his interest in the works, Paine was to deliver 25 tons of bar iron

1641 to Webb in Boston and one half of what Captain John Leverett sold the works for.

Paine deposed in 1658 that 'my cosin Anthony Stoddard' asked if he purposed to send to England his ketch whereof Mr. Talby was master. He told him that he did; whereupon Stoddard entreated him to let him two tons of freight in her for Mr. Symon Brodstreete. This was the ketch 'Adventure' and the shipment was five hogsheads and one butt of sugar, valued at £82:12:11.

He died in Boston in 1660 and his estate inventoried as follows:—in vessels £200. and in total £4239:11:5, with good debts £1500., doubtful £700., bad £836:6:2 and debts payable £1500. A very remarkable amount for that period in New England.

The inventory seems worth copying, not only because it is a revelation of the stock-in-trade of such an important merchant but in order to interpret in modern terms, so far as possible, the names used at that time.

White trading cloth

Blue trading cloth

Nowells, (part of a mould for casting metal)

Pantozells, (?)

Sheeting

Broad, (? coarse salt for manure)

Kentings, (linen cloth)

Napkening

Poanles, (?)

Villaranes, (?)

Humanes, (?)

Ruggs

Bate, (alkali to neutralize lime in hides)

Powder

Searge, (serge)

Carsey, (kersey)

Calleco, (calico)

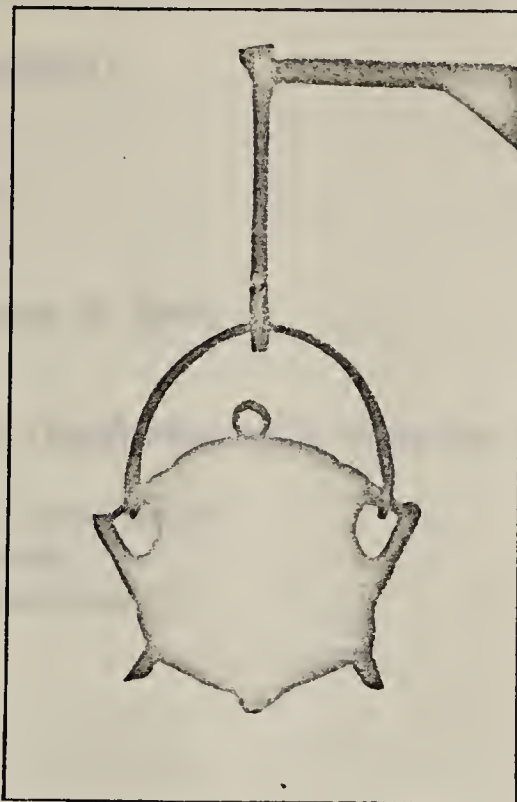
Dowlas, (coarse linen)

Locrum, lockram, (coarse linen)

Broad cloth

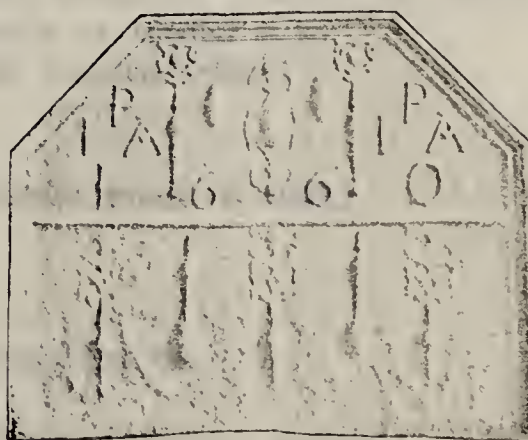
Peneston, penistone, (coarse woolen frieze)

Cotton



IRON KETTLE

Iron Pot cast at the first Iron Works,
Saugus, 1642. Now at the
Lynn Public Library.
Courtesy Lynn Historical Society.



PICKERING FIREBACK

Cast at Saugus in 1660
Now in the Essex Institute Museum



Fig. 1. *Antennaria dioica* L.
 (1) Flower, (2) fruit.
 Magnified 10 times.



Fig. 2. *Antennaria dioica* L.
 (1) Flower, (2) fruit.
 Magnified 10 times.

OF ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS 37

Irish stockens, (stockings)	1641
Blue linen	
Bodeys, (bodices)	
Silver coat buttons	
Riboning	
Lace	
Holland, (Dutch cotton or linen)	
East cloth, (?)	
Halfe linds, (?)	
Ham borough linds, (hambroline-small twine for seiz- ing)	
Housing, (part of a horse collar)	
Vittery, vitry, (canvas)	
Parchmen skins, (parchment)	
Trunk	
Wax candles	
Books	
Paper	
Cotton wool	
Hopps	
Salt	
Ratling, rotlin, ratlin, (small tarred line)	
Rod iron	
Wheat	
Silkware	
Bate naile of Turkey Gregrum, (naile-1/16 yard) (?) grogram-grosgrain or cordéd silk)	
Broad cheny, (wide worsted fabric)	
Satten, (satin)	
Silk	
Muccado ends, (inferior grade of cloth)	
Soft wax	
Thread	
Old fashion lace	
Poynts, points, (boot laces etc.)	
Short & long laces	
Coventry thred, (blue embroidery thread)	
Hatts & bands	
Pantolanes, (?)	
Poledavy, (hempen- or sail-cloth)	

THE HISTORY OF THE

1783

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- 1641 Sacking
 Boulting, (bolting-cloth or coarse meal)
 Tire for wheels
 Cart boxes, (wagon bodies)
 Iron waite, (weight)
 Basketts
 Rubstones, (to sharpen scythes)
 Moose skins
 Rope
 Oatmeale
 Kettles
 Spades
 Pan
 Nailes
 Saw
 Mallases, (molasses)
 Macrell, (mackerel)
 Rum
 Sower (sour) wine
 Beaver, (skins)
 Boulting mill beam board
 Iron
 Cast backs(fire-backs)
 Andirons
 Potts
 Skilletts
 Beames & scales
 Cast waites, (weights)
 Butter
 Soape
 Lime
 Pipestaves, (shooks for casks)
 Taffety (taffeta)
 Hookes & eyes
 Pantossam. (?)

Richard Lambert of Salem, a joiner, was in Court for drinking in March 1641 and Thomas Eaborne was admonished for insufficient tanning that year.

James Grover apprenticed himself to Edward Tomlins of Lynn to learn the carpenter's trade in 1642 and William Joans, a tailor, was fined. 1642

The General Court required 'that no person using the feat and mistery of currier, butcher or shoemaker, shall exercise the feat and mistery of a tanner.' William Brown, a glover, was a resident and it will be recalled that the Company had sent supplies of gloves and leather in the past.

All the towns were ordered to have places for the manufacture of saltpetre and several families in Salem were to be selected to make it for the Colony at a fair price.

Robert Clement came from England in 1642, following his son Job, the tanner, (q. v.), and landed in Salisbury but he came thence to Haverhill the next summer. He was an important man in the town, holding sundry town offices. He died in 1658 at which time he owned the first grist-mill in the town. He was licensed to sell wine in 1653. His son Robert was a cooper and was also influential in town affairs.

Tristram Coffin came with Robert Clement, in the same ship, spent a few months in Salisbury and came to Haverhill, settling near Clement. He became an innholder in 1645 and also ferryman across the river.

William Plasse, who died April 15, 1646, was a gunsmith in Salem, probably the one referred to in 1636 without name, and at a meeting of the town October 9, 1643 a committee was appointed to provide him a convenient room to work in and to set up a forge, with wood and other necessities to the value of £4. to be paid by the town. His inventory shows quite a long list of tools and supplies most of which were in the hands of Richard Waters who had to pay part of the costs of Plasse's sickness, the town paying the balance. Waters had married a daughter of Plasse. 1643

Thomas Payne of Salem was a weaver to whom his father of the same name bequeathed his 'Loomes & Sluices with there appurtenances concerning his trade as a weaver.' The will was proved in 1644. 1644

1644 In July 1644 it was agreed by the Salem town meeting that John Barber and Francis Perry should 'make all the cariadges for the great ordinance & they are to make them at the same prices that the cariadges of the like size are made at Boston, by good Cullimore.' They were to be paid in wheat, pease, barley, rye and Indian corn. Later the same month it was ordered that Thomas Tuck was to make the iron work and be paid in the same way. John Tucker was to be paid in Indian corn for the boards 'sawen for the meeting house.' In October Mr. Henry Bartholomew was to be paid £4. for the drums Mr. Endicott bought for the town.

Thomas Dixie, who had been received as an inhabitant of Salem in 1637, was, in 1644, granted the ferry 'at Darby fforts side.' This was to convey passengers thence to Marblehead, the fare being two pence and he was required to cross as often as anyone wished to go, was to keep the boat and an assistant. This was the sole means of conveyance between the two towns. It was 1660 before the highway was laid out.

The General Court granted to Gloucester £20. out of a gift of Richard Andrews, a godly man of London, towards erecting a mill. In 1652 liberty was granted by the town to build a saw-mill in a suitable place and in 1661 William Vinson evidently had a mill as he was given the right to stop water at the 'fresh medoes' for his mill. Vinson had appeared in the Salem Court in 1636 and in 1646 had been chosen to keep the town ordinary in Gloucester. Somewhere between the two dates he had probably moved to Gloucester and in the early records is called a 'potmaker' whatever that may imply. He had been denied a request for land at Marblehead in 1636 as an order had been issued against planting there. The next year he asked for land in Salem and got five acres. He was on the grand jury in 1649 but was evidently at that time in Gloucester as appears from testimony in Court cases. He died in 1690.

In 1644 Simon Bradstreet is said to have built the first mill in Andover. It was on the Cochechawicke near its junction with the Merrimack river, a saw-mill, but

the author of the history of the town states that he cannot find any record of it. He is also said to have been interested in the rather unsuccessful iron works at Boxford. (See under date of 1668.) 1644

A tide-mill was established in Manchester or Jeffry's Creek, as it was then called, on the river near the meeting house, which stood until 1826 and was a one-story log building, but the first book of the Town Records being lost not much can be learned of very early enterprises in the place.

A mill built by Dummer and Spencer on land granted in Newbury in 1635 was the only one there in 1645 and it was on what is now known as the Parker river. That year or the preceding Thomas Nelson built one in Rowley near the Newbury line on the Mill river and Dummer, as executor sold part of it to John Pearson in 1654. His right to do so was questioned by Nelson's sons but it was confirmed in 1660. Philip Nelson sued for the property in 1692 when there was a saw-mill, a grist-mill and a fulling-mill on the land. Nelson's widow sold her interest to John Pearson jr. whose descendants owned and operated them until 1840. They were later rebuilt and in 1902 were still in use according to Currier's History of Newbury.

There was also a grist-mill at Four Rock Bridge, authorized in 1645. John Emery and Samuel Scullard were employed by the committee formed to start the business to run the mill and through marriage with Scullard's widow Thomas Bishop succeeded to the rights. Bishop sold the mill to Peter Cheney in 1663. He added a wind-mill in 1670 for use during low water.

The Iron Works in Lynn had been established two years with funds brought from England by John Winthrop jr. and in 1645 the General Court invited all who would to buy shares in the Company. A full account of this industry has been published in the Essex Institute Historical Collections, vol. 54, p. 97.

Robert Pease was this year bound as apprentice to Thomas Roots, weaver, for five years to learn linen and woolen weaving.

1646 John Borne of Ipswich was granted leave to sell 'beare' in April 1646 and Michael Carthrick of Ipswich, carpenter, died in January 1646/7 leaving a good list of the tools of his trade, valued in the inventory at £5:17:8.

Simon Thompson of Ipswich in 1646 was a rope-maker and he died in 1675.

The General Court passed an order this year that 'Tyle Earth to make sale ware, shall be digged before 1st. of 9 mo. and turned over in ye last or 1st. mo. ensuing before it be wrought.' This was to ensure that the clay was in proper condition for use. From a later marginal note it would seem that this was clay from which roof tiles were made as the note reads 'for house covering.' Felt thinks that it was clay for the pottery made in Danvers. It will be noted that mention has been made above of 'the potter's house' in 1641 and 'ye french potter' is mentioned in an inventory in 1657. Subsequent references show that John Pride and William Vincent of Salem who were in Court in 1636 were both potters. The latter's name in the records appears as Vinson which suggests French origin so that it is probably he who was 'ye french potter.' In 1647 Vinson is called 'of Gloster' in a Court record and in his subsequent frequent appearances in court he is always spoken of as of that town. From a deposition in 1658 it appears that he was then 48 years of age and he was that year appointed as a constable of Gloucester. He died in 1690 and his wife Sara had died in 1660 but there is no evidence as to whether he pursued his trade after leaving Salem. While a resident of Salem he lived, according to Perley's History of Salem, on what is now Bridge Street and had his pottery there as early as 1641. The remains of an early brick oven, once unearthed there, were probably those of his kiln and in 1678 the land was known as 'the potter field.'

John Pride was before the Court in August 1644 as a petitioner and was ordered 'with consent of Mr. Adam Ottley, about delivery of 50 doz. of earthen ware to Mr. Ruck. and that a bond from him to Mr. Humphreys be delivered to Ra. Fogg to be cancelled.' He died intestate

in 1647 and his inventory, which amounted to £88:16:0, 1646 included 37 dozen of earthenware valued at £4:12:6 and was presented by his widow. One may hazard the guess that his death broke up the pottery business and that Vincent thereupon removed to Gloucester.

Unless there may have been a potter among the Plymouth colonists these two are doubtless the first potters in New England, however William Osborne was granted 10 acres of land in Salem in 1638 and it is quite evident that in 1650, when John Gifford took charge of the Iron Works at Hammersmith (Lynn), Osborne was connected with the plant as he and William Awbrey gave the inventory of the works to Gifford. Moreover it is clear that a potter lived on the estate of Mr. Gifford and a reference is found to the potter connected with the Iron Works so that we may fairly assume that this was William Osborne. In 1652 those interested in the Works wrote to the Commissioners in England evincing some dissatisfaction with Gifford's accounts and praising the honesty and integrity of Osborne, which, had they realized before would have caused them to put him in Gifford's place.

No further reference to the trade is found in the Court Records down to 1683 or the Probate Records to 1681. In the vital records of Salem is found Thomas Archer, a potter, born in 1671, who died about 1703. Felt does not include the trade in his list, yet it would seem impossible that there should not have been followers of this essential business long before.

Francis Wainwright of Ipswich as early as 1647 was 1647 a merchant there and dealt in fish, while, from the articles he had sold to Henry Bachellor in 1661, when he sued Bachellor for debt, he must have had what would be called a 'country store.' Among the items were hob and lath nails, '1 lardg olcumay Spooone' which being interpreted would seem to mean 'alchemy' or base metal disguised as silver, wheat, mault, corn, '1 sith' (scythe), powder, tobacco, sugar, 'rasons,' shot, needles, hose and 'shoos.' Also another account including, 'carsy' (kersey), buttons, silk, 'thrid,' 'shagg,' binding, 'layinge lace

1647 and silke rod,' 'sope,' 'lockerum' (lockram-unbleached linen), pork and starch. Surely a diversified stock. He also sold liquor and pistols, scissors, salt, 'dowlis' (dowlas-coarse linen cloth), cambric, 'oszinbrigs' (osnaburgh-ticking), '1 Guilt Bible,' 'slesy holland,' 'penistone' (coarse woolen frieze) etc.

John Haseltine was building a boat for Wainwright in 1681, probably to be used in his fish business at which time his son John, then thirty-one years old was seemingly in partnership with his father.

In 1683 Wainwright obtained leave for his son Simon to settle in Haverhill and use timber to build a house and warehouse so it is safe to assume that he followed in his father's footsteps and was likewise a merchant. He also had an experience with Indians and was attacked by two, when he clubbed his gun and defended himself until he broke the stock. He then used the barrel and killed them both. He was reputed to be very rich and to have a chest filled with coins, the whole of which he offered a man if he could extract one with his fingers. This he was unable to do and so lost his chance. Wainwright was said to have buried a quantity of money in a field and treasure hunters vainly tried to dig it up. He was Captain of the local militia and Colonel in the Port Royal expedition. In 1708 his house was attacked by Indians and he was killed at the first shot but his wife, although there were soldiers in the house prepared to defend it, threw open the door and took the assailants by surprise by inviting them in to help themselves. They demanded money which she pretended to go after but instead of returning she and all her children but one daughter fled and thus escaped. The girl left behind was captured and the Indians, infuriated by the deception, endeavored to destroy the house but after losing some of their men through the shots of the soldiers at last retired.

Luke Heard, of Ipswich as early as 1647 was a linen weaver, but he died that same year and there does not seem to be evidence that his sons continued in their father's trade.

Isacke Couzens (see also under 1651) of Rowley, expert smith is mentioned in 1647 and Humphrey Wilson of Exeter was presented for having neither weights nor measures in his mill. Luke Heard of Ipswich was a weaver and Richard Bartlett of Newbury, a shoe-maker, who left his daughter and her children each a pair of new shoes, although his 'working gear' and lasts were only valued at 4s. 1647

Thomas Trask, who had corn- and fulling-mills in 1640 on Strong Water Brook, in Salem, built a new corn-mill, the third he had constructed, in 1648 which was displaced in 1652 by a samp-mortar-mill and in 1662 a new corn-mill was erected, lasting probably till 1692 at which time a new fulling-mill was begun and continued to run for fifty or sixty years, his brother and sons succeeding him. 1648

John Luff, a weaver, sold land in Salem in 1648, three acres near the ferry.

A letter of Governor Winthrop's to his son John in 1648 stated that Mr. Endicott had found a copper mine on his land and that Mr. Leader of the Iron Works had tested it. In 1651 Winthrop petitioned the legislature saying:— 'Your petitioner hath been at some sharges already for the finding and melting of copper ore, and is still in prosecution of bringing it to perfection, by sending over from Sweden and Germany, workmen that are skilful in that art' and he asked for 300 acres of woodland near where he intended to set up the works, named Blind Hole, near a farm formerly granted him. This was between Danvers and Topsfield, but the mine did not prove profitable.

John Friend, who had been in Salem since 1637 set up a tide-mill on Bass River about 1648/9 and descending through various hands they continued to be run until 1886.

Sylvester Eveleth, who had been a baker in Boston, came to Gloucester about 1648 where he became an inn-keeper.

The first inn or public house in Andover of which mention is found was kept by Edmund Faulkner in 1648

1919
The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is organized on a national basis and is composed of members from all parts of the United States and foreign countries. The Association is organized into various departments and committees, each of which is responsible for a specific function. The Association is also organized into various sections, each of which is responsible for a specific function. The Association is also organized into various sections, each of which is responsible for a specific function.

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1648 who had been made a freeman at the Ipswich Court two years before. He and Nicholas Holt represented the town of Andover in a suit against Joseph Armitage of Lynn for not building and finishing a mill. This was in March 1652. Armitage was an inn-keeper in Lynn, his house being 'The Anchor' and he entered a complaint in regard to 'Sum expences at my hous by the Honerd Magistrates and deputies of this County which I never received.' He and Mr. Bradstreet engaged in several suits against each other, Armitage suing for entertainment at his inn such as mentioned in a memorandum of Bradstreet's:— 'Due to Goodman Armitage for beare or wyne att severall times as I came by in the space of about three years

May 15, 1649

4s.3d.

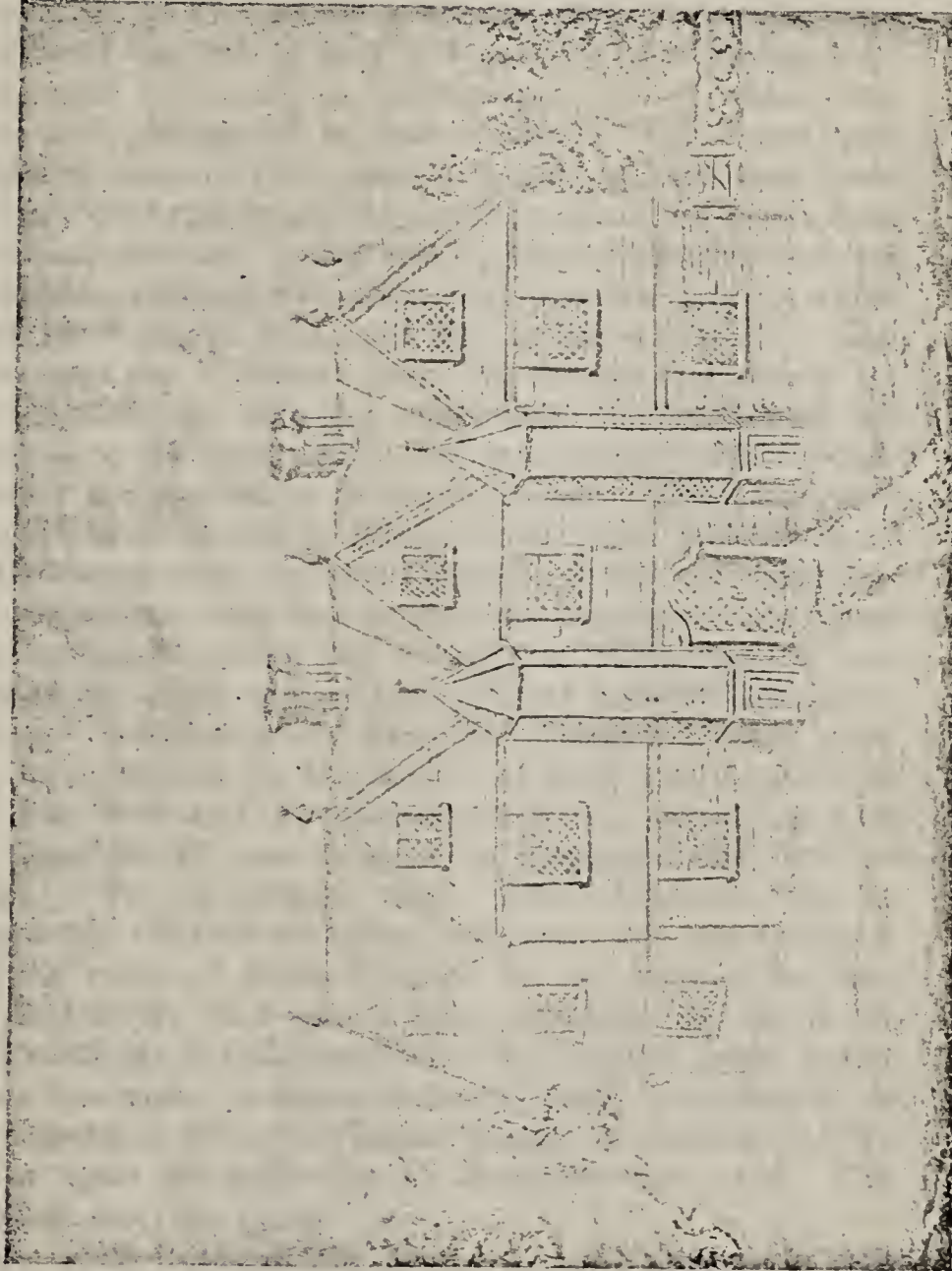
More for my man and horse as hee returned home the last year when I was a commissioner, hee having been delayed on Sabbath day. 6s.3d.'

Joseph Boyce of Salem was a tanner and was discharged from training on account of his trade, the Court considering the damage that might befall himself and others if he could not, when occasion required, have liberty to handle his leather.

This year the legislature ordered that no person should make beer who was unskilled in the business, also, to advance the manufacture of woollen cloth, that any person might keep sheep, as well as cows and oxen, on his proportion of the commonage, and that if a dog killed a sheep, his owner should immediately hang him and pay double damages.

1649 In 1648 Emmanuel Downing of Salem commenced distilling and Thomas Edwards and William Payne were cordwainers or cordwinders, that is shoe-makers in 1649, while Henry Lake was a currier. Christopher Waller, a tray-maker, was granted land this year.

Mordecaie Craford (also spelled, among other ways, Crevett and Crawford) was dealing in fish in Salem in 1649 and lived on Salem Neck, his wife Edith owning the house. He sued Thomas Jeffords, ship carpenter, of Gloucester, in 1662/3 for non-performance of work



GOVERNOR SIMON BRADSTREET HOUSE, SALEM



in trimming and repairing a bark. Jeffords was a 1649 Frenchman. Craford was sued by Captain Thomas Savage in 1663 'For refusing to give possession of a house and land, with outhouses, situate in Salem, also of twenty acres of land near 'Seader Stand,' and also one bark and one half a bark and produce of a fishing voyage, with two boats at Capnawagon, all of which was sold and mortgaged to said Savage.' The house and eighteen acres of land were on a neck of land near Bass River, with twenty acres near Bass River on Cape Ann side and the fishing trip was to Cape Nawagon and the constable attached 'one black dog, one sow spotted white and black, eight pigs, and the house and land.' The bark was the 'Content' owned by Savage and was to go to 'Montenicus,' take fish and return to Marblehead according to the agreement. The case was referred to arbitrators and settled in favor of Savage. The house was burned in 1666 and as Craford's wife had been heard to make threatening speeches regarding it she was suspected of having set it on fire, so she was imprisoned but upon her husband's appeal and security of £200. she was not locked up. One witness testified that he heard Mr. Ashby say 'that hee would have Her Hanged If ther were no more women In the world for shee was A witch & If shee were nott A witch allreddy shee would bee won & therefore It was as good to Hang her att first as Last.' The indictment read 'Edith Craford wife to Mordecay Craford of Salem marriner: you are Indicted by the name of Edith Craford for not having the fear of God before your eyes & being Instigated by the divill did wittingly & feloniously fire the dwelling house lately your husbands in Salem & more lately belonging to & in possession of Capt. Thomas Sauage or Anthony Ashby at or upon the tenth day of September last,' etc. The verdict was 'not guilty.'

In 1667 Craford had liberty to sell 'beare and victualls' and accordingly became an inn-keeper. The writer of a recent article on Salem taverns, to which previous reference has been made (see 1636) states that Craford (or Cravat as he calls him) turned his house into an inn

1649 and that it became so bad that the 'landlord's wife openly threatened to burn it.' No indication has been found in the Court Records that Craford ever kept an inn until 1667, a year after his house had been destroyed and as is plain from the above it was his wife who was accused of setting it on fire. He was still keeping it in 1679 when his license was renewed.

The previous year, 1678, the Marblehead selectmen petitioned the constables and tythingmen of Marblehead, Salem and Lynn, setting forth 'that diuers psons in your towns doe contrary to law priuately keep tipling houses to the increase of disorders amongst us . . . and we are also informed that there are more publicke houses or ordinaries in each of yor Townes that haue beene formerly (formally) liscenced then are necessary or usefull,' etc. At the same time John Higginson also petitioned the Court at length on the same subject and states that there are at the time about fourteen ordinaries and public drinking houses in Salem, some of them licensed, others unlicensed and he gives the names of the keepers as follows:— Mr. Gidny, Mr. King, Captain More, Ellin Hollinwood, Jo: Proctor, Nath Ingersoll, Darling, Mr. Croad, Will Lake, Edw: Bridges, Gilbert Tapley, Fra. Collins, Goodie Kippin, John Peas, Sa: Eburn, John Clifford. The selectmen returned to the Court the names of those deemed worthy to keep public houses as follows: Mr. Gidny, Mr. King, Capt. More, Sergt. Lake, Mrs. Hollingworth and Mr. Croade.

The records regarding the land and house of Mordecai Craford are involved and somewhat obscure, but it is evident that Thomas Savage came into possession of much of the property by foreclosure and in 1677 he conveyed a part of it to Gilbert Tapley, fisherman, and the same year Henry Bartholomew conveyed to Tapley the house and other land upon which Tapley apparently built a new house which he kept as a tavern and when he died in 1714 it was sold to Captain John Abbott of Salem, who continued it as an inn. The reference to the location as 'near Bass River, Cape Ann Side' is at first misleading since later Cape Ann Side implied points in

The first of these is the fact that the British had been defeated at the Battle of Yorktown in 1781. This was a major turning point in the American Revolutionary War, as it forced the British to evacuate the colonies and return to Europe. The second fact is that the British had been defeated at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777. This was another major turning point, as it convinced the British that they could not win the war in the Americas. The third fact is that the British had been defeated at the Battle of the Clouds in 1780. This was a smaller battle, but it was still a significant defeat for the British. The fourth fact is that the British had been defeated at the Battle of the Clouds in 1780. This was a smaller battle, but it was still a significant defeat for the British. The fifth fact is that the British had been defeated at the Battle of the Clouds in 1780. This was a smaller battle, but it was still a significant defeat for the British. The sixth fact is that the British had been defeated at the Battle of the Clouds in 1780. This was a smaller battle, but it was still a significant defeat for the British. The seventh fact is that the British had been defeated at the Battle of the Clouds in 1780. This was a smaller battle, but it was still a significant defeat for the British. The eighth fact is that the British had been defeated at the Battle of the Clouds in 1780. This was a smaller battle, but it was still a significant defeat for the British. The ninth fact is that the British had been defeated at the Battle of the Clouds in 1780. This was a smaller battle, but it was still a significant defeat for the British. The tenth fact is that the British had been defeated at the Battle of the Clouds in 1780. This was a smaller battle, but it was still a significant defeat for the British.

Beverly, but it is plain that at first it was also applied 1649
to Salem Neck and that Cedar Stand was also there.

Thomas Edwards was a shoe-maker in Marblehead in
1649. He had been received as an Inhabitant of Salem
and had ten acres granted to him in 1637.

This year or next William Payne and Richard Russell
set up the first grist-mill in Marblehead on Throgmor-
ton's Cove on the Forest River which was hired by Wil-
liam Beale until it was later sold to Joseph Jewett of
Rowley who sold it to John Bradstreet in 1658. He died
in 1660 and the mill had disappeared by 1674.

John Nichols is called a 'flaxman' in a will in 1650 1650
but it is not entirely clear that Nichols was in New
England.

John Scudder of Salem was freed from training on
account of his trade of a currier, because leather might
spoil by a day's absence. He was to pay 18d. for each
day that he was obliged to be away.

Small vessels had been built in Newbury as early as
1650 and in 1655 the town granted Captain Paul White
land for his dock, a wharf and warehouse. In later
years the industry assumed large proportions and many
celebrated vessels were launched there.

Thomas Rix, a barber, married the widow of Michael
Ward who owned a four acre lot not far from the present 1651
Common in Salem. This they sold to John Gedney who
had land adjoining and here Gedney conducted until his
death the celebrated Ship Tavern.

Until 1651 the town of Haverhill, having no saw-mill,
had to hew all boards and planks unless they were
brought from Newbury or other adjacent places. It was
therefore voted that a mill should be set up by Isaac
Cousins and others. Cousins had been in Rowley for
about five years, had gone to New London, Connecticut,
where he had been granted land but did not take it up,
and had returned to Rowley. He is called 'an expert
smith' in the records and he evidently made ploughshares,
tools and so forth. He was to have one sixth part of the
mill and the two Clements, Job and Robert and several
others the remainder of the interest and, so long as the

1651 mill was going, no other was to be allowed. He was also granted a house lot but as he did not fulfill the conditions it was granted to John Webster in 1653. From a Court record in 1672 it is apparent that this mill was same one that James Pecker was concerned with. Just what Cousins did to get imprisoned is not recorded but he testified in 1679 that, being a prisoner, he overheard a conversation between the keeper and another prisoner.

John Webster, referred to above, was also a smith and came from Newbury whither he returned in four years. Stephen Webster, brother of John, was a tailor and came from Newbury about the same time.

The matter of starting a saw-mill in Newbury seems to have given much trouble as it did not cut enough boards to supply the demand. In 1656 the town cancelled all grants unless there was a sufficient supply by the next mid-summer and in 1658 the grants were abrogated, but new grants were made to Thomas Davis (see 1635), one of the former grantees, and David Hutchins but they also failed to avail themselves of the privilege. David and John Hutchins had a mill in 1663 (q. v.). Finally in 1659 Daniel Ladd and Theophilus Shatswell did build a mill on Spiggot River and in 1675 it was voted to prosecute the dilatory grantees.

Finding that exclusive privileges failed to accomplish anything, they gave Richard Bartlett of Amesbury the right to start a mill on the North Meadow River and five years later, that is, in 1673, Joseph Kingsbury, Samuel Hutchins, Robert Swan, jr. and Josiah Gage were also permitted to build on Merrie's Creek.

James Pecker was accepted as an inhabitant of Haverhill in 1651 upon his promise to arrive by June 1653. Savage says he had been in Charlestown and that he was in Boston in 1682, while the History of Haverhill says he died there in 1696 and the vital records contain the death of James Pecker that year. The complication arises from the fact that James Pecker, jr., doubtless his son, was also in the town, but one of the name who gave his age as forty-two testified in Court in 1664 and he is definitely called 'senior' in the Court Records of 1668

when Thomas Davis's mill dam gave way and at that 1651
time he is called a carpenter. It is plain that he was
employed by Davis (or Tyng and Bradstreet who had
bought the saw-mill) at the mill in some capacity as
Davis's son, who discovered the break in the dam, ex-
pressed himself as surprised that Pecker should have
been absent at John Ward's house at such a time. Pecker
had himself been, at some time, a partner in the mill
as one witness refers to it as 'Ensign Pecker's saw-mill.'
The saw-mill was gone in 1679 but Ensign Pecker had
a house on the site. His son or grandson John Pecker
kept a tavern for many years until his death in 1757
and three years later it was continued by Matthew Soley
but was soon in the hands of Jeremiah Pecker.

The Sumptuary Laws regarding the wearing of laces
and ornaments which had been early acts of the Legisla-
ture were repealed in 1644 and re-enacted in 1651, when
the Court expressed its 'utter detestation and dislike' that
men and women of 'mean condition, education and call-
ing' should take upon themselves 'the garb of gentlemen'
by walking 'in great boots,' and other extravagances.

William Lord was a cutler in Salem in 1652. The
General Court allowed John Clark ten shillings for
three years from every family which used his invention
for saving wood and warming houses at little cost and
after this trial he was granted the same privilege for life.
It would seem that whatever this invention was it must
have been along the lines of a stove although some author-
ities have it that the Pennsylvania Dutch were the first
to use them. Henry Cook was a butcher at this time.

The Legislature enacted that, as some bakers made 1652
light bread and when the clerk of the market came to
weigh it they pretended it was for their own family use,
they should all bake their bread of equal and just weight.
James Underwood followed that trade in Salem this year.

Alexander Field was a shoe-maker and Jonas Fair-
banks was presented in Court for wearing great boots
but was discharged as it appeared that he did not do so
after the law was published. Henry Bullock was fined

1652 for excess in his apparel in boots, ribbons, gold and silver lace, etc.; also Marke Hascall for wearing broad lace.

1653 John Waldron who was born about 1625 must have come with his father from Dover, where his father William was an early settler, as early as 1651, for that year Samuel Doliber conveyed to him land and a house on 'the way to the fish fence lands' in Marblehead which was later known as Waldron Street. Waldron married Dorothy the daughter of Doliber in 1653 and took up the trades of blacksmith and anchorsmith and he had a fishing stage and flakes. He left his shop and tools to his son John who followed the same trade.

1654 Lace making was in process in Ipswich in 1654 as Elizabeth Dew, Mrs. Endicott's maid, complained that Zerubbabel Endicott ill-treated her while she was thus employed, pulling her cushion from her and so forth, but it is doubtful if it was pursued as a trade at this early period.

William Lyon of Marblehead 'put himself an apprentice to Edmund Farrington of Lyn, fellmonger, for eleven years.' A fellmonger was one who made sheepskins, but this is the sole mention of the trade in the Essex County records as late as 1681.

Joseph Jenks of Lynn is said to have made the first fire-engine in America in 1654. It was made for the selectmen of Boston. He was a blacksmith at the Iron Works and two years earlier had cut dies for the coinage of money. These dies were for the mint established in Boston in 1652. Up to this time the currency in use consisted of coins of England, Spain and Portugal but was so scarce that most trading was done by barter in skins, cattle etc. After the coinage of shillings, sixpences and threepences was authorized only English coins were allowed to be legal apart from this Colonial money. John Hull of Boston was made the director of the mint and the dies above mentioned were used to strike the pine-tree shilling and other values and the mint continued until 1688, though it is probable that no coins were struck after 1686 and in the reign of William and Mary the privilege of coining was annulled.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1863. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1864. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1865. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1866. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1867. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The first mention made of Joshua Buffum is in 1655 1655 when Robert Moulton left him ten shillings. Buffum, however, had been in Salem for some years as his father Robert had arrived by 1638 and at that time Joshua was three years old. Probably about 1663 he married Damaris Pope as he had to sit in the stocks that November for 'affronting the court about his marriage.' No explanation appears as to the manner of this offence.

Like all the Quakers the Buffums and Popes were continually being hauled into court for absenting themselves from divine service so that the references to them in the County court do not imply misconduct; however, in 1665, Joshua Buffum and Robert Wilson were convicted of stealing two loads of hay and thatch from Mr. Edmond Batter and were ordered to pay treble damages. No details of the case are given in the records nor is there any testimony or defence.

Robert Buffum died in 1669 leaving no will and his widow Tamsen brought in an inventory amounting to £270:19:0. Gertrude Pope testified that as he lay on his death bed he asked her and Elizabeth Kitchen to note that he would leave his estate to his wife 'for shee helpt to gett it & ye Children were hers.' Elizabeth Kitchen testified that Robert's wife Tamsen urged him to make his will and leave his estate to his children. Being Quakers they would not swear to these statements, merely affirming them, hence they were not allowed. In other cases in the same court such affirmations had been accepted. In 1678 the children appeared in court petitioning for a division and settlement of the estate as the widow had 'disposed of the same according to her fancie or affection led her, or else keepeth ye same still in her hands.' The court agreed to make the division unless the heirs could come to an agreement.

It appears that Joshua must have been a child of a previous marriage to that with Tamsen as one of the witnesses, Mary Neale, who was a daughter of Buffum's, said that she had several times heard her mother ask her father to make his will but just before his death he said that Joshua was to have a double portion but that

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1880. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1885. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Oklahoma in 1890. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Kansas in 1895. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Nebraska in 1900. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Iowa in 1905. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifteenth was the discovery of gold in Missouri in 1910. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixteenth was the discovery of gold in Arkansas in 1915. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventeenth was the discovery of gold in Louisiana in 1920. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighteenth was the discovery of gold in Mississippi in 1925. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The nineteenth was the discovery of gold in Alabama in 1930. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twentieth was the discovery of gold in Georgia in 1935. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-first was the discovery of gold in Florida in 1940. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-second was the discovery of gold in South Carolina in 1945. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-third was the discovery of gold in North Carolina in 1950. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-fourth was the discovery of gold in Virginia in 1955. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-fifth was the discovery of gold in West Virginia in 1960. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-sixth was the discovery of gold in Maryland in 1965. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-seventh was the discovery of gold in Delaware in 1970. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-eighth was the discovery of gold in Pennsylvania in 1975. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twenty-ninth was the discovery of gold in New Jersey in 1980. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirtieth was the discovery of gold in New York in 1985. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-first was the discovery of gold in Connecticut in 1990. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-second was the discovery of gold in Rhode Island in 1995. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-third was the discovery of gold in Massachusetts in 2000. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-fourth was the discovery of gold in Vermont in 2005. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-fifth was the discovery of gold in New Hampshire in 2010. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-sixth was the discovery of gold in Maine in 2015. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-seventh was the discovery of gold in New Brunswick in 2020. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-eighth was the discovery of gold in Nova Scotia in 2025. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirty-ninth was the discovery of gold in Prince Edward Island in 2030. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fortieth was the discovery of gold in Newfoundland in 2035. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-first was the discovery of gold in Labrador in 2040. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-second was the discovery of gold in Yukon in 2045. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-third was the discovery of gold in Northwest Territories in 2050. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-fourth was the discovery of gold in Nunavut in 2055. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-fifth was the discovery of gold in Alaska in 2060. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-sixth was the discovery of gold in Hawaii in 2065. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-seventh was the discovery of gold in Guam in 2070. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-eighth was the discovery of gold in Northern Mariana in 2075. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The forty-ninth was the discovery of gold in American Samoa in 2080. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fiftieth was the discovery of gold in the United States in 2085. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

1655 he would make no difference for the rest of the children, for they were hers as well as his.

Buffum was a carpenter and builder and seems to have also been a mill-wright as he and Edmund Bridges were chosen in 1680 to survey the windmill and testified that they 'took up the stone and vewed the stons and incke and vine and we find the stons good only thay want flowring and to be hunge trew: we find that the incke and spindel not to be sofficiant nether for waight and workemanship: 3ly we find the mill not soficiently undarpined: and the mill we find not tightly covered for to secur ether corn or meal in the mill and 4ly we find one of the main posts of ye mill haue broken and we find the hopar and many of the utenssels of the mill insofficiant.' This was the mill on Rhodes Hill in Marblehead and a large amount of testimony was introduced in this case which was finally referred to the next Court of Assistants.

Buffum's account book from 1669 to somewhat after 1700 is in the collection of the Essex Institute and is more than usually interesting, since it contains a good many memoranda beside his customers' accounts.

Mention is made under date of 1666, in connection with what is known of Thomas Maule, of the house built for him by Joshua Buffum and in the account book are the following entries on various accounts:—

'Acountted with Thomas Maule the 6 of ye 4 month 1678
and there remaine dew to him 00-03-06

Thomas Maule Criditor as folo

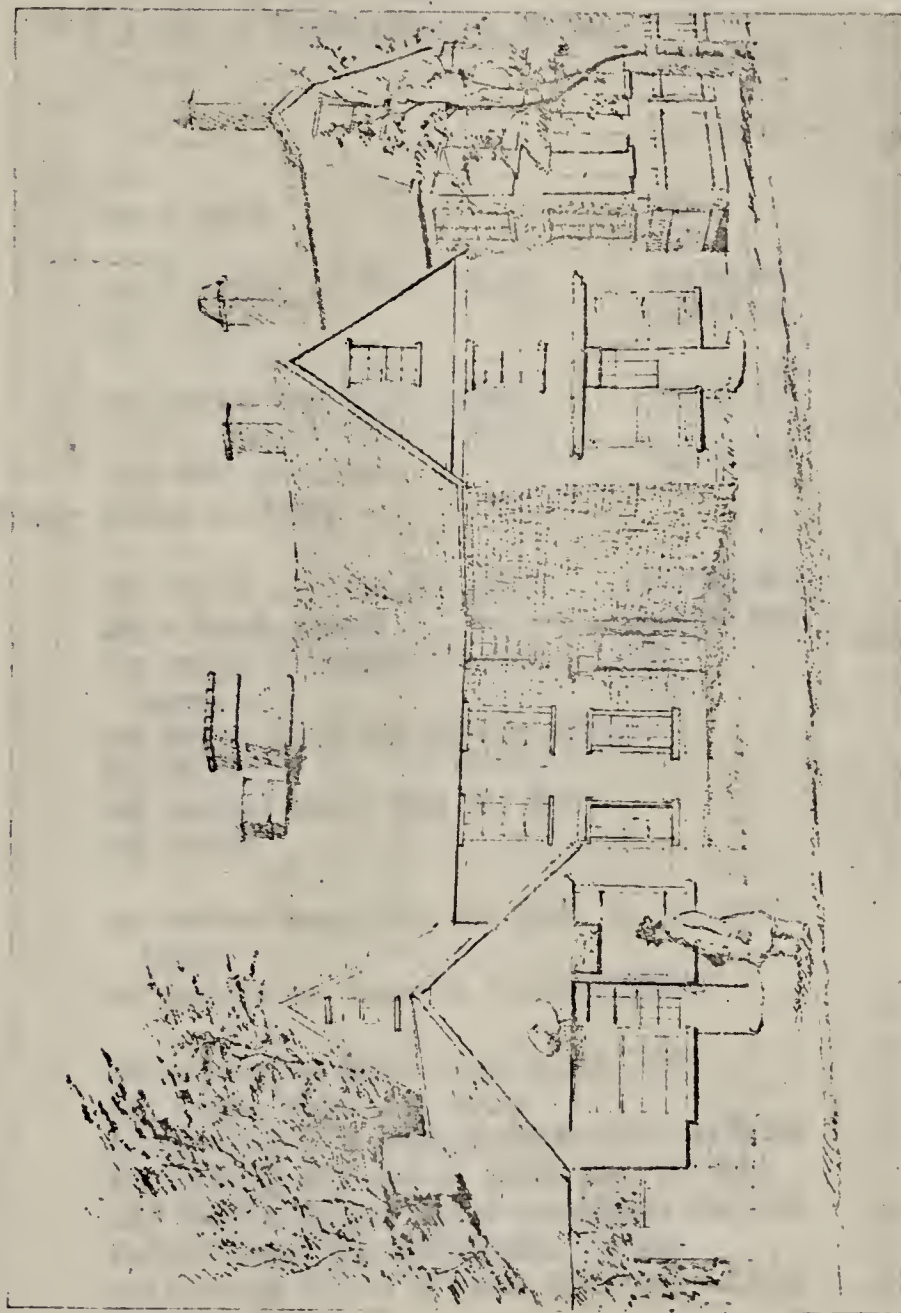
1678	{for 10000 of Shingell nailles	01-07-00
13 of 12 mon	{for 4000 of Clabord nailles	01-00-00
1679	for nailles 1200 at 10d per hon.	00-10-00
31 of 3 mon	for nailles 300 at 15d pr hondred	00-03-09
	for 4000 of lath nailles	00-10-00
	for nailles 600 at 10d hon.	00-05-00
27 of 6 mon	for nailles 500 at 1s pr hon	00-05-00

In another entry is found:—

Rickond with Thomas Maul the 14 of the 2 month 1693
and all a Counted Clered

1695 Thomas Maul Creditor as follow

1 mon for 1000 of bordes nailles 00-11- 8



THOMAS MAULE HOUSE AND SHOP, SALEM, 1678-9
From a drawing in the Essex Institute



OF ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS 55

30 of 2	for 8000 of Shengell nailes at	1655
	4s and 6d pr thousan	01-16-00
31 of 3	for 1000 of borde nailes	00-11-08
16 of 7	for 1000 of lath nailes	00-03-06
23 of 8	for 500 of borde nailes at 1s 3d	
	pr hon	00-06-03
		3-09-01
1698		
5 of 1m	for a spade	00-
1699		
2 of 4m	for 4 yardes of linen Cloth	00-04-00
3 of 4	for a hate	00-17-00
1700		
6 of 9	for brades and shou nailes	00-02-00
1704		
27 of 1m	for 200 of nailes	00-02-08
Thomas Maule	debter as folow	
1695		
27 of 1m	for worke a boutte his drain	(mutilated,
	for a brick mould	margin cut
22 of 4	for worke in raisen his corne	off)
	barne	
	for worke about his drain and floren	
21 of 7	his seller	
29 of 8	for carting muck into his felde	
24 of 10	for worke	
1696		
22 of 2	for carten muck into his felde by ye meten	
	house	
12 of 3	for setting up fence in ye nort felde	
1697		
13 of 4	for setting up fence in ye north felde	
	for worke about his house	
28 of 8	for Carting of 6 lodes of muck into his felde	
29 of 8	for Carting of 8 lod of muck into his feld	
	and for Cartting 2 lod of earth into the feld	
29 of 8	feched from the spring that he dig	
	for Carting 20 lod of ashes from roger darby	
	into the felde	
1700		
12 of 7m	for sitting his gat postes and maken ye gate	
26 of 8	for 2 dayes work in ye north felde my selfe	
	and ioshua	

1655 A house ingaged for to bee bilt for thomas maulle ye 20 day of the 10 month 1678 and all to be fineshed by ye last of ye 8 month 1679 thes house is to bee in lenth 35 fute and 20 fute in brith the stoud 14 fute in haith

The aboue said house wass all compleated by the 30 day of ye 8 month 1679 acording to Thomas Maoules dariction

the cost of ye house in nailes	06-03-10- 2
for byeng and cartind of tymber	06-16-00
for sawing	05-05-00
for clabordes	03-15-00
for bordes	10-00-00
for shengell	05-15-00
for carting of clay	01-05-00
for Engenes helpe aboute making mortar	02-00-00
in lyme and hare	03-14-00
for windos making and stayeres making	01-05-00
for Iorne worke beside casmentes and selere dore	01-10-00

47-08-10

As elsewhere stated under the remarks regarding Maule this house stood until 1852 and, especially after noting the dimensions as given above, it seems probable that after a number of years the house across the street was moved over and added as a westerly wing projecting toward the street. An interesting item is that showing that Indians (Engenes) were employed for the rough work of mortar making.

Three lots west of Beckford street on Essex street was a lot first owned by Thomas Robbins before 1664, which passed through the hands of John Kitchen and George Dean and was sold by the latter to Thomas Maule in 1674. He built a new house there and lived in it up to the time he built the house referred to above, when he sold it to Jonathan Prince. He sold it to Mathew Estes in 1682 and in Joshua Buffum's account book among a number of charges in 1699 and 1700 are several showing that Estes was making repairs and taking down the leanto.

The following agreement concerns a saw-mill which stood on the brook about halfway between Cedar pond and Lynnfield street, west of the almshouse. Buffum

owned one fourth of it, valued at three pounds in 1705. 1655

4. of October 1688

It is mutually agreed between Bartholmew gedny Thomas guld Joshua Buffum John Nurse that thay the aboue named do hereby enter into Joint parnershepe in bilding a dam and saw mill att bauer dam nere to m^r clarkes farme in Salem vpon that land of the said guld each parties to bare on quarter of the hole charg of the dam mill and Iorne worke and all other thinges nasaroy to ye fiting and casing furnishing sd worke fite for sarues in sawing all sortes of tember as shall be brought for that end and the sd Johsua Buffum is to maneg and carry on the billding of the mill in ye behalf of the Company and John Nurse to manidg and cary on the making the dam and both to be don well and substantelly and fully finished and set to worke by the last day of next october the aboue sd Joshua Buffum and John Nurse is to mandg and parforme sd worke for ye best aduanteg thay can and giue an acounte thareof to ye Company and payment to be made by ech pertner or quarter parte of what it a mounts unto and allso ye Iorne worke each partes here by ingages to pay his parte and whareas the sd mill and dam is to be set upon ye land of Thomas guld that said guld douth her by agre and consent that it shall be so and remaine so long as the sd Company or ye magor part of them shall se case to continno said dam and mill or the dam only with liberty to ouse soe much of his land aioyning to the mill as is nissary for the bringen or laying timber to ye mill from time to time in considritoin whareof ech parner do ingage to pay onto the sd gould for ye ouse of sd land on shilen pr yere in mony the drounding of ye midow to be afterward considred in pro portion to ye quantati wich riuarince to ye charg of ye sd dam in witnes here of ech party ase here onto set thare hand and sale the 4 of october 1688.

Witnes

John Carder

William gedny a copuy

Bartelma gedny

Thomas guld his mar I

Joshua Buffum

John Nurse

In 1688 he enters a memorandum 'for 5 dayes and 3 quarters with myselfe and nagor in digen for ye foundation and mending ye hog way and cleren the watter for ye saw mill' and 'an a Count of worke aboute a saw mill in the year 1688 as follow.' The account is merely a record of hours put in by himself and the 'nagor' and

1655 does not give the costs but following it are other records which are of interest.

An aCounte of the belding of ye Sayw mill made up the 30 day of march 1689 and it a mounest to 52 poundes 16 shelenes and 6 pence 30 poundes and 10 shelenes of it as mony and 22 poundes 6 shelenes and 6 pence of goodes upon acounte

on quarter parte is 13 pound 4 shelengs
and 1d

13-04-01-02

on quarter of the mony part is 7-12-6

and on quarter of ye goodes part is 5-11-7-2

my dissbursements at the saw mill a boue menshoned
is in manor as folow

Firest in worke as mony

13-02-06

for 3 skedes to rowle the loges upon and

Carting stones

00-07-00

for setting the saw and files

00-05-00

and for some other small worke

00-04-03

all as mony

13-18-9

moore dissbursements upon the saw mill

aboute menshoned as goodes upon a counte as folowe

by 1 tonn of tember

00-02-06

by 100 of planck

00-09-00

for 7 dayes in digen to lay ye foundation of
ye mill and cleren for the watter and mending

00-19-03

hoy way at 2s and 9d pr day

for 7 dayes work for my nagor aboute digen

for the foundation of ye mill and cleren for

00-17-06

the watter way at 2s and 6d pr day

00-06-00

for 1 day in Carting tember

2-14-03

16-13-0

the Iorne work for ye saw mill

houpes and gougens for ye rage whele

pounds s

1 small houpe and 4 spekes

15 2

the Cranke

2 1

3 houpes and ye gougens

102

2 small plates

57

for ye rag whele and 2 stouesup(?)

3 1

fouer doges

67

1 Iorne croy

21

19

for the saw and 2 handes

(sic) 287 pounds - - - 07-07-9

02-00-00

THE HISTORY OF THE

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OF ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS 59

Buffum's account with Roger Derby begins in 1679 1655
as follows:—

	Roger Darby detter for w as folow	
1679	2 dayes of worke by io lorde	00-05- 0
1683	roger darby detter for worke dayes	9- 2
7 mon	aboute framen and bordeing his house	01-17-06
16 of 9mo.	for worke aboute the leanto 4 dayes	00-16-00
	for worke aboute ye leanto an ye house	00-07-06
		03-01-00
1683		
16 of 12m	for worke	00-04-01
1684		
21 of 1mon	for 2 dayes worke with my nagor	00-08-00
27 of 1mon	for 1 day for my selfe	00-03-00
	for worke	00-02-06
	for worke aboute a new house	
21 of 4	for 1 dayes worke my selfe and nagro	04- 6
28 of 4	{for 5 dayes worke my self and nagro	1- 2- 6
	{for haf a day nagro	0- 0- 9
5 of 5	for my selfe 5 dayes and my nagro 2 dais	0-18- 0
the 7 of 8 mon	for 3 dayes and my nagro 2 dais	0- 9- 0
	for a mantelltree	00-01- 0
	for a mantelltree	00-04- 0
9 mon	for 1 dayes worke	00-03- 0
	for worke	00- 1- 6
	for fechen hay	00- 2- 0
	for railles for lantornes	04- 0
	(sic)	4- 8- 3
	3-2-4-2	13- 5

5- 1- 8

rickond with Roger darby the 15 of the 12
mon 1695 and thare remain dew to hem
01-3-5

Roger darby craditor for as folow

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1655	1679	1 par of shoues for Exersise Smith	
	6 of 9mo	{ 1 par of plaine shuse for my selfe for io lorde for my daffter Damaris	
	3 of 11mo	1 par of shoues for my wife 1 par of shuse for Exersise	
	14 of 12mo	1 par of shuse for Tamaresen	
	1680	a par of shoues for my wife and a pr for Exersise	00-11-06
		{ 2 par of french fall shoues	00-16-00
		{ 2 par of french fall shoues	00-13-00
	2 of 4mon	{ 1 par of plaine shoues 1 par of boses for a bridell 3 dosen of white boutenes 2 hornen comes 2 par of womens shoues	00-06-00 00-0 00-0 00-00-10 00
	4 of 4mon	{ 1 par of plaine shoues for i[ohn] l[ord] and 1 par for Dameris 1 par of french fall shoues for i[ohn] l[ord]	
	10 of 5mon	1 par of plaine shoues for my selfe torne is other side page 82 rasaved of roger darby wan barel of chese	
	1680	{ seven farkens of sope 2 barelles of roy	
	2 mo	{ thirty busheles of Engen corne sixe bush- eles of moult	
		Deliured upon the acount of rogerg darby the a bousaid by his order to Sary Stone wan barell of chese and wan farken of sope and to John Maston	
	1680	the younger fife bushell of Engen corne to hany	
	2 mon	Sebly four bushelles of Engen corne to Caleb buf- fum tow bushells of roy and six bushells of Engen corne deliured unto rogerg darby his house six far- kens of sope.	
		Roger darby creditor as folow	
	1682	{ for 7 yards of camlet at 2s pr yard	00-14-00
	20 of 3m	{ for linen 5 yardes and halfe at 1s pr yard	00-05-06
		{ for butones thred and sillke	00-02-06
	1683	roger Darby creditor the	
		{ for 4 yardes of sarge at 3s 6d pr yard	00-14-00
	9 of 11m	{ for 1 yard and hafe of coten	00-03-00
	1685	roger Darby detter for as folow	
	17 of 12m	for railles for lantornes 4	00-01-04

General Information		
1. Name of the person	John Doe	1001-1002
2. Date of birth	1950-01-01	1003-1004
3. Place of birth	New York, NY	1005-1006
4. Current address	123 Main St, New York, NY 10001	1007-1008
5. Phone number	(212) 555-1234	1009-1010
6. Email address	john.doe@example.com	1011-1012
7. Occupation	Software Engineer	1013-1014
8. Education	B.S. in Computer Science, NYU	1015-1016
9. Marital status	Married	1017-1018
10. Number of children	2	1019-1020
11. Current employer	ABC Corporation	1021-1022
12. Date of last contact	2023-10-27	1023-1024
13. Reason for last contact	Family reunion	1025-1026
14. Current location	New York, NY	1027-1028
15. Date of last visit	2023-10-27	1029-1030
16. Reason for last visit	Family reunion	1031-1032
17. Current location	New York, NY	1033-1034
18. Date of last visit	2023-10-27	1035-1036
19. Reason for last visit	Family reunion	1037-1038
20. Current location	New York, NY	1039-1040
21. Date of last visit	2023-10-27	1041-1042
22. Reason for last visit	Family reunion	1043-1044
23. Current location	New York, NY	1045-1046
24. Date of last visit	2023-10-27	1047-1048
25. Reason for last visit	Family reunion	1049-1050
26. Current location	New York, NY	1051-1052
27. Date of last visit	2023-10-27	1053-1054
28. Reason for last visit	Family reunion	1055-1056
29. Current location	New York, NY	1057-1058
30. Date of last visit	2023-10-27	1059-1060
31. Reason for last visit	Family reunion	1061-1062
32. Current location	New York, NY	1063-1064
33. Date of last visit	2023-10-27	1065-1066
34. Reason for last visit	Family reunion	1067-1068
35. Current location	New York, NY	1069-1070
36. Date of last visit	2023-10-27	1071-1072
37. Reason for last visit	Family reunion	1073-1074
38. Current location	New York, NY	1075-1076
39. Date of last visit	2023-10-27	1077-1078
40. Reason for last visit	Family reunion	1079-1080
41. Current location	New York, NY	1081-1082
42. Date of last visit	2023-10-27	1083-1084
43. Reason for last visit	Family reunion	1085-1086
44. Current location	New York, NY	1087-1088
45. Date of last visit	2023-10-27	1089-1090
46. Reason for last visit	Family reunion	1091-1092
47. Current location	New York, NY	1093-1094
48. Date of last visit	2023-10-27	1095-1096
49. Reason for last visit	Family reunion	1097-1098
50. Current location	New York, NY	1099-1100

OF ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS 61

1686	for cabiceg	00- 0- 4	1655
22 of 9m	for mony	00-15-00	
" of 11	for railles for lantornes 9	00-03-00	
88			
7-8 of 7 mon	for 2 dayes worke at his new shoupe	00-06-00	
10 of 7 m	for 1 dayes worke at the new shop	00-03-00	
1690	for railles for 5 lantornes	00-01-03	
	for 4 dayes worke about the house	00-12-00	
1693	rogerg darby detter		
9 of 11m	for 2 fute of wod	00-02-06	
15 of 11m	for 3 fut of wod	00-03-00	
16 of 11m	for 4 fut of wod	00-04-00	
23 of 11m	for 5 fut of wod	00-05-00	
	for lode of tember and wod for the		
	for the ould house	00-04-00	
1680	Roger Darby creditor for as folow		
10 of 5 mon	for a quarter of valle 14 pound		
14 of 5 mon	for a pares plaine shoues for my selfe		
21 of 6 mon	{for 1 par of frinch fales for my selfe		
	}and a pare for my wife	00-06-00	
3 of 7 mon	{1 par of plaine shoues for i[ohn] l[ord]		
	}1 par for my wife and my daftor		
	acounted with Roger Darby the 21 of the 11		
	month 1681 and all countes clered		

In June 1677 it was ordered that the Town House be removed from about opposite the southerly entrance to the present tunnel on the westerly side to near John Ropes' house, that is about two-thirds of the way from Essex to Church streets in the middle of the present Washington street. A memorandum appears in the account book as follows:—

The 17 of 5 month 1677

The ramouing of the towne house and the handes that wee had to helpe us to ramoue it

Josef Boyse	Georg dand (Dean)
Josef pope	Robert Willsen
John Dalle	Willum Trask
John Cuke (Cook)	Willum Bares (Barrows)
Joh naren	Thomas hance (Haynes)
	Richerd maybe(r)

the towne detter for remoueing the towne house 3-10-0

Damaris, the daughter of Joshua Buffum married Thomas Ruck on April 19, 1690 and seems to have been

1655 given a house by her father as the following entries are found:—

1690	An account of what haue ben giuen to my dafter damaris Ruck at seuerill times as folow the house and land which I bought of John Simsin thirty (fife) pounds (the five is inserted later)	30-00-00
	a bid and foernature belongen to it	08-00-00
	in poutter	01-00-00
	in Chaires	00-18-00
	the bilding of the Shop and others Carpenderes worke	06-00-00
	f a par of andarnes and other iorne worke	02-05-00
	2 iorne potes	00-16-00
	in a mare	01-10-00
	in a Chest of drose	02-15-00
	2 brase ketteles	01-00-00
	a box iorne	00-04-00
	2 selver spounes	01-00-00
		<hr/>
		55-08-00

1697

1698

8 month a Iorne pott	00-09-00
----------------------	----------

It does not appear how long he had been in Newbury but Henry Fay, a weaver, died there in 1655 and Robert Long, also a weaver, had charge of his property until Fay's brother's children came of age. They were then in England.

George Abbot, a tailor, came from Rowley to Andover in 1655 and until his death in 1689 was very prominent in the town affairs. He bought land, which had once belonged to Simon Bradstreet, of Richard Sutton, weaver, in 1658. This sale by Bradstreet to Sutton is the first recorded deed in the town, dated 1658 and in it Sutton is called a husbandman of Roxbury and had adjoining it the house lots of George Abbot, senior and George Abbot, junior. The latter was not a son of Abbot, senior who had come there from Roxbury, while the junior, as has been said above had been in Rowley since before 1643. The senior Abbot died in 1681, aet. 66, therefore born about 1615 and the junior died in March 1688/9, his father George having died in Rowley in

1647. John and William Abbot were weavers; they were both sons of George Abbot, senior and were born respectively in 1648 and 1657. 1655

Jacob Davis, who sat in the stocks for stealing apples on the Sabbath, was a potter in Ipswich about 1655 or earlier, unless the purloiner of apples be the Gloucester man of the same name. No information has been found regarding the pottery.

Lack of a blacksmith in Haverhill, doubtless because of the departure of John Robinson in 1657, caused the signing of a contract by twenty of the inhabitants to buy Joseph Jewett's house and give it to John Johnson, a blacksmith from Charlestown, provided he would follow that trade there for seven years and would refuse to do work for any who failed to subscribe 'untill they bring under the Selectmen's hands that they will pay.' A peculiar form of expression meaning, supposedly, simply 'promise to pay.' Descendants of his have carried on the same line practically ever since. 1656

Thomas Hale, a glover, arrived in Salem in 1657 from Newbury where he had settled upon his arrival from England in 1637. He was granted a small plot of ground for his trade and returned to Newbury in 1661. 1657

Anthony Somerby arrived in 1639 and settled in Newbury where he was the first school-master and an important man and officer of the town. He seems to have been a saddler by trade in 1649 and his grandson was granted land for leather dressing in 1657.

Thomas Androus of Ipswich is called 'the scholar musician' in a deposition in 1657. Jewsharps being the only musical instruments to which reference is made up to this time, or even much later, one is led to wonder upon what he played. He was said in the testimony to have had his music with him.

Samuel Shattuck, who was a felt-maker and hatter, had been in Salem as early as 1641 and being a Quaker shared in the persecution which began in 1656. He and Nicholas Phelps were banished in 1659 and immediately went to England to lay the whole matter before the gov-

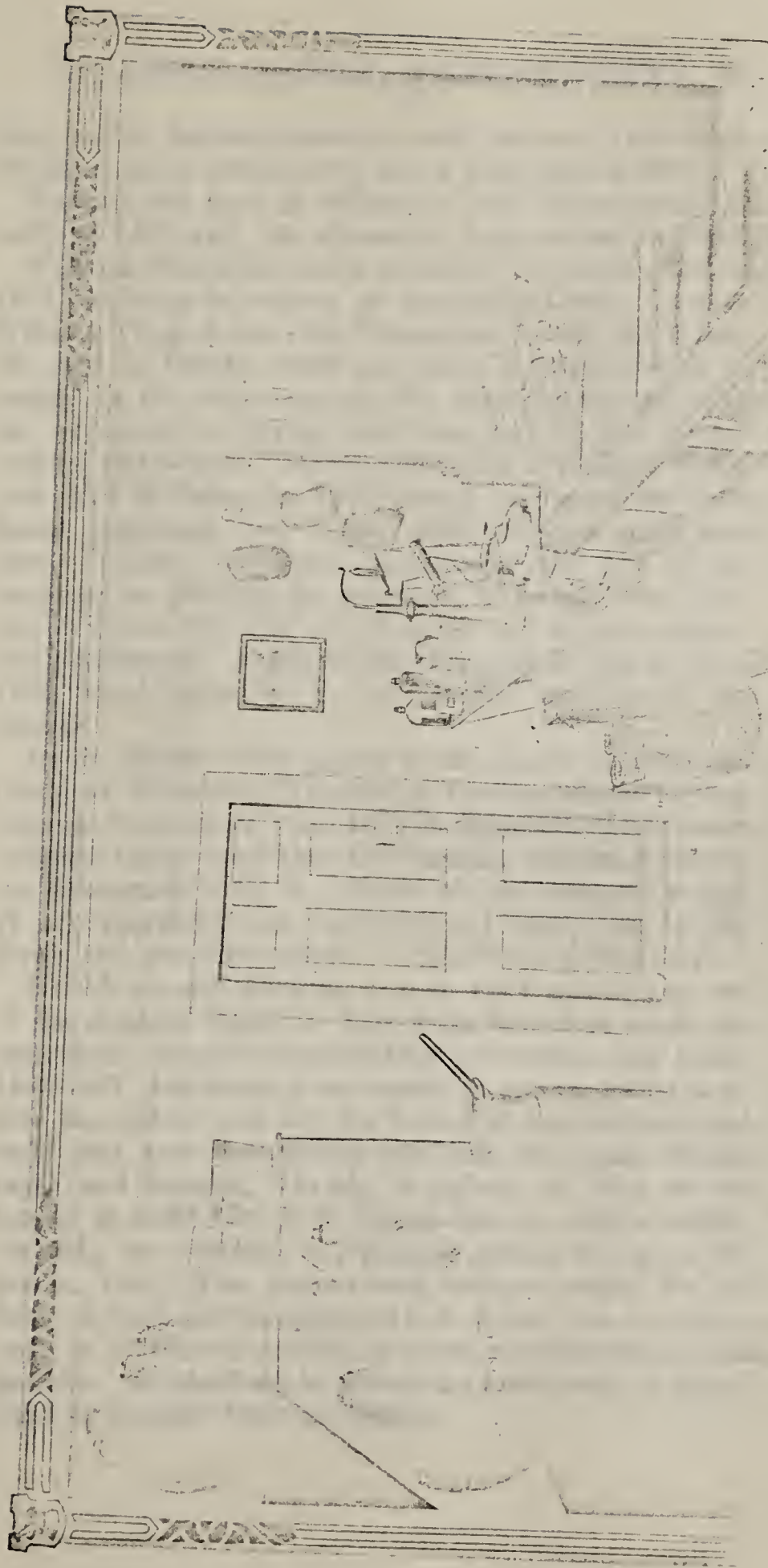
1891
The University of Chicago Library
has received from the
University of Chicago Press
a copy of the
University of Chicago Press
Library Catalogue
for the year 1891
which contains a list of
the books and pamphlets
added to the library
during the year 1891
and is published by the
University of Chicago Press
at Chicago, Ill.
The University of Chicago Library
is open to all students
of the University of Chicago
and to all persons
interested in the study
of the history and
literature of the
United States.
The University of Chicago Library
is also open to all
persons interested in the
study of the history and
literature of the
United States.
The University of Chicago Library
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United States.

1657 ernment which resulted in an order to send all such over to England there to be tried.

Richard Shatswell established a mill for breaking hemp about 1657 near the grist-mill on the upper dam in Ipswich.

1658 Hopestill Tyler, who was the son of Job Tyler, was apprenticed in 1658 to Thomas Chandler of Andover, blacksmith, and in 1687 was granted permission to set up his shop in the street near his house. Chandler was a rich man in 1678; he was the twenty-third man to arrive in the town and at his death in 1702/3 left his interest in the Iron Works, probably located on the Shaw-sheen river, to his four sons. There was a long controversy, lasting some ten years, over the apprentice papers as Job Tyler, after the papers were drawn up, got possession of them, stealing them from the home of Nathan Parker who drew them up. He evidently removed to Roxbury before 1665, when the Court adjudged that he should 'nayle up or fasten upon the posts of the Andivour & Roxbury meeting-houses in a plain leadgable hand, the acknowledgement' that 'he is a base lying, cozening, cheating knave & that he hath got his estate by cozening in a base reviling manner' . . . 'and that I have in these expressions most wickedly slandered the said Thomas Chandler.' etc.

An interesting agreement is in the Quarterly Court Records between Mr. George Emery of Salem and John Norman of Manchester, house carpenter, dated 1658. Emery accused Norman of failure to finish some work. Norman was to build a porch 7 feet, 4 inches stud, 8 foot of frame, braced and tenneted into the stud, juttet over 14 inches three ways and to cover it, shingle the gutters, make one window and door, and stairs into both chambers, make one gable end eleven feet broad and to cover it, shingle the gutters and a clear story window for the gable end and a stool window according to the lower window, three floors of boards in the new room and three floors of boards in the porch, and make three doors, and to have all completed within two months from



RESTORED APOTHECARY SHOP (about 1830) IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY HOUSE IN THE GARDEN OF THE ESSEX INSTITUTE



date; and to find clapboards to finish the work; for which 1659
Norman was to receive £12, and a gray mare at £16.

Norman had been in Jeffrey's Creek (Manchester) as early as 1637 and was allowed to keep an inn in 1650.

William Woodcock was a merchant in London and in 1660
1638 made an adventure in partnership with Captain William Tinge in the ship 'Expedition' to the Barbadoes. He died in October 1638 and there was controversy in regard to the settlement of the affairs connected with the adventure, as Tinge had been left in full charge without restrictions. Savage states that a William Woodcock died in Salem in 1648 though no record has been found elsewhere, but, before 1663, when a child was born, William Woodcock, presumably the son of the merchant or possibly the grandson, if Savage was right, was in Salem with his wife Hannah and he was a doctor and apothecary. A bill of his was paid by the town in 1660 which seems to be the earliest mention in the records.

In the Robert Peele papers is one signed by Elizabeth Gould as follows:— 'These may Certifie whome it may concern That in ye year 1661 I Elizabeth Goold came to Salem to live And That Dr Woodcok who was formerly my Townsman lived in a houfe of Mr Cromwell's nigh ye sd Cromwell's own houfe when I came first to this Town and sometime after.' Elizth Goold her mark

He left no will when he died in 1669 and he and one of his children appear to have been buried at about the same time. Three of the children died within four years, 1663-1667, but there is no record of one in 1669; however the widow paid out for burial of her husband and child that year 'for phisick for both, £1., spice, fruite, sugar and oatmeal, 10s.6d., 6 gallons of wine at his buriall at 4s.6d., £1:7, 3 gallons ditto at child's buriall, 13s. 6d., for 2 coffins, 8s., digging graves, 6s., posts for graves, 14s.' The doctor owed various people for all sorts of food and supplies £71:8:3 and his inventory came to £107:8:5 including a few articles used in his practice. At his death he owned the scarf worn by physicians to indicate their profession.

1660 Thomas Gardner, who had been the overseer of the Cape Ann colony, was of course one of the most influential men in the group which came to Salem. He continually served upon the juries and as the overseer at the Cape was actually the first man in authority in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Among the papers of Robert Peele is one signed by Samuell Gardner, son of Thomas, in which he certifies that 'in ye year 1660 my Father sett up Bakeing.' In 1662 he had liberty to sell 'what strong waters he hath in his hands' and the next year to sell 'one barrell of strong waters retale.' His wife had leanings towards the Quakers and was frequently before the Court for absence from 'her own church' or presence at Quaker meetings.

Gardner died in 1674, leaving an estate valued at £274:16:00.

1661 Samuel Beadle, who arrived in Salem in 1661 from Charlestown, brought with him a son of the same name who was a turner but being wounded in the war in 1683 he became an inn-keeper. His son Lemmon Beadle was born in 1680 and became a carver and house joiner.

Cabinet-makers, dignified by that term, were very scarce before 1700 and, except for the few born before 1700 but too young to have worked at the trade, the Beadles are the only ones found. For those from 1700 and later see the writer's book 'Artists and Craftsmen of Essex County.'

Miles Ward was a chair-maker in Salem at about the time the younger Beadle was working.

John Sorlar (spelled in sundry ways) of Wenham was licensed to keep an ordinary in 1661. He was constable there and in 1671 held the same office in Beverly. He kept the inn until his death in 1672, when he drowned himself, having been in poor health for some time.

William Foster of Ipswich settled in Rowley Village (Boxford) in 1661 and for several years kept an inn or ordinary. He died in 1713.

Joseph Allen came to Gloucester in 1661 and was granted land. He was a blacksmith.

Nathaniel Browne of Ipswich was granted land for a

'work-house' in 1661 to make pot ashes and soap. It 1661
was gone in 1691 and Samuel Ordway had a blacksmith
shop there.

John Atkinson, a hatter, is mentioned in the Newbury
records at this time.

In 1662 Robert Knight and John Slater, carpenters, 1662
were employed to build a gallery in the Marblehead meet-
ing house, 'sufficient for four seats, with columns, and
a board at the bottom to keep the dust from coming down.'

Knight, Francis Collins and Jeremiah Neal had the
same sort of contract for another gallery in 1669.
Knight's work was so well done that in 1679 he was
freed from paying his rates (taxes) during his life as a
reward. He evidently had a mill as he was also allowed
to 'flow the ferry swamps' for the benefit of his mill.

Freegrace Norton, of Saco, son of George Norton of
Salem, soon after 1662 removed to Ipswich where he was
running a grist-mill in 1673 when he testified that the
mill was broken open and a bushel and a half of Deacon
Goodhue's meal was taken. He was presented in Court
in 1674 and enjoined to keep a beam, scales and weights
always in readiness for any to weigh their grists. Moses
Pengry testified 'that he was at the mill the past winter,
when both the mills were grinding, and the wheat-mill
hopper was full of wheat and much meal in the trough.
While he stayed for the grinding of his grist on the Indi-
an-mill, he saw the miller, Freegrace Norton, take a little
bag from over his head where the empty bags used to lie,
and hang it where they take up the meal. Then he took
the meal shovel and brought meal from under the spout
and put about half a bushel of wheat meal more or less
into it from the trough. then he took the bag off the nail,
doubled up the mouth of the bag, put it under his arm,
went into his house and quickly returned without it.'
Others gave similar testimony. He was killed in the
war in 1676.

Committees from Salem and Marblehead were appoint- 1663
ed this year to discuss the building of a mill at Forest
River. It does not appear that anything came of this at
that time.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the United States. It is a very good introduction, and it is well written. It is a very good introduction, and it is well written.
2. The second part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the United States. It is a very good introduction, and it is well written. It is a very good introduction, and it is well written.
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8. The eighth part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the United States. It is a very good introduction, and it is well written. It is a very good introduction, and it is well written.
9. The ninth part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the United States. It is a very good introduction, and it is well written. It is a very good introduction, and it is well written.
10. The tenth part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the United States. It is a very good introduction, and it is well written. It is a very good introduction, and it is well written.

1663 John Paine built a brew-house near the river in Ipswich in 1663. He is called 'merchant' in 1672 and as he was said to be 'of Boston' it is presumed that at least in later years he lived there and there he died in 1676.

1664 Lieutenant Francis Peabody came over in 1635 to Lynn whence he removed to Ipswich and in 1639 to Hampton, N. H. In 1657 he again removed to Topsfield where he held town offices. In 1664 he had permission to set up a grist-mill and use the water. This mill was built on Pye Brook the next year and in 1671 he was allowed to build a saw-mill. There was trouble over the water rights but the mills continued to run until 1726 at which time the question as to water was settled by the payment of eighteen shillings a year to the Baker family who had claimed damages. This continued for seventy years. Only the grist-mill remained in 1895.

Stephen Haskett, a soap boiler, arrived from England in 1664 and John Baxter also became an inhabitant and was to 'improve the trade of a translator.' Many of the inhabitants of Marblehead came from the Channel Islands of Jersey and Guernsey and spoke French so that it is probable that a 'translator' might have found calls for his services.

The term 'chapman' is occasionally met with in early records. The meaning seems to vary somewhat in different localities but in a general way implies 'trader' or 'merchant.' In a deposition in the Ipswich Court March 20, 1664 'Elisebeth Sherod deposed that she heard old Goodman Fitts ask her husband if he would sell his house and land and he answered if he had a good chapman, he might sell it,' etc.

Reverend John Emerson, born in Ipswich, and graduate of Harvard College in 1656, was granted the mill then standing, provided he keep that or some other mill in such 'frame and order' as to grind for the use of the town. This was in 1664 and the document was signed by all but one or two who had joined the town from 1650 to 1664. It would seem that he did not take advantage of the grant, as in 1677 it was voted that a corn-mill should be set up on the 'Samill Dam' and at a meeting

the next month 'upon much discourse about the mill, Mr. 1665
John Emerson, having undertaken to erect a corn-mill, did promise in said meeting to set it upon the sawmill dam, and to supply the town.' At the same meeting Emerson, John Fitch and Thomas Riggs were named as proprietors of the old saw-mill, which they were to repair and to have the privilege of cutting timber enough to make twenty thousand feet of boards yearly for seven years. No other corn-mill is mentioned until 1690 when William Haskell and Mark Haskell were permitted to build on Walker's Creek. Emerson, Vinson (elsewhere mentioned), Peter Duncan and William Sargent protested against the permission granted the Haskells and in 1698 John Row was about to repair his saw-mill. John Newman, through his marriage with Emerson's daughter, inherited the mills and in 1698 had also a fulling-mill, and William Cogswell owned a quarter part of the grist- and saw-mills.

Joseph Bowd had a house near the Common in Marblehead in or about 1664. He was a liquor distiller by trade. He sold the place in 1666 when he had become a yeoman.

Aaron Bennett was in Manchester as early as 1664 and in 1684/5 he had a grist-mill and was one of the important men of the town, holding sundry offices including that of moderator. He was also engaged in fishery and had a nine-ton boat in 1696.

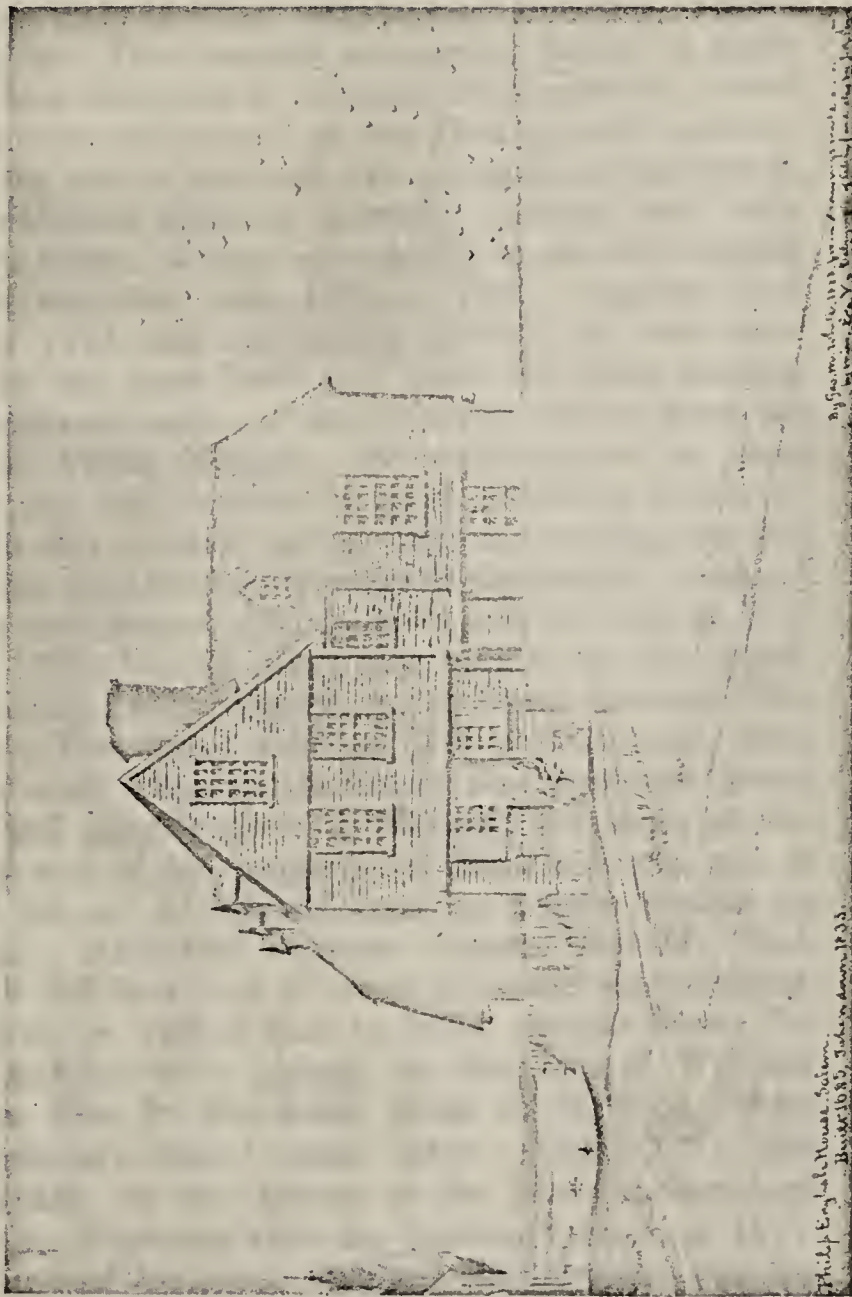
Not only was there difficulty in getting a saw-mill in Haverhill, as elsewhere detailed, but in 1664 the one corn-mill established was inadequate to the needs and a committee was chosen to treat with John Osgood and Andrew Grealey, the owners of the mill, to try and prevail upon them to set up another at the end of the town or if they should neglect or refuse to do so the committee had power to agree with any others willing to do so. Accordingly Grealey and Bartholomew Heath agreed to repair the mill 'that now is' and if that was insufficient to build another and to keep at all times sufficient mills to grind any and all kinds of grain in such quantity as was needed. Grealey was a shoe-maker who had been in

1665 Haverhill since 1646 and he lived until 1712. It would look as if he did not fully live up to his agreement in the matter of the mills because in 1669 a special meeting was called to deal with the subject. It seems that he 'being about to carry on a mill at the East River meadow, upon the motion and desire of the town, did promise to take the frame down at the little river, & bring and raise it at the place where the former mill was' on Mill Brook. At this time the town had no corn-mill at all. Grealey had partly built a dam and then abandoned the whole affair. This struggle was continued off and on for many years more.

1665 An indenture, dated September 18, 1665, 'between Edmund Ashby of Ipswich and Samuel Graves of Ipswich, hatmaker, to serve said Graves and his secrets will keepe' led to controversy in 1670 and some of the evidence introduced shows that Ashby was to be taught to make felt as a part of the trade.

One of the most important men in Salem was Philip English and curiously enough there seems to be no exact record of the date of his arrival. Dr. Bentley, who doubtless had sources of information which no longer exist, says that English came in 1666 and it is certain that this is not far from correct. He was born in the Island of Jersey in 1651, is supposed to have run away from home and to have landed penniless in Salem. Tradition also says that he was passing the house of William Hollingworth, an early settler and merchant, and that Mrs. Hollingworth took him in out of compassion for his condition. Whether strictly in accord with the facts this story is to some extent borne out by the knowledge that English lived in the Hollingworth house before his marriage with Mary Hollingworth in 1675.

Richard Hollingworth, the father of William, had died in 1654, leaving his business and possessions to his son, and the nature of the trade is shown in a series of account books owned by the Essex Institute of which the first begins in 1664, although there must have been earlier books as the first folio is numbered 91. It has been supposed that this book and the rest of the series belonged



PHILIP ENGLISH HOUSE, SALEM, 1685
From drawings made in 1823



Very faint, illegible text or a label, possibly a title or description, located to the left of the diagram.

to Philip English but the writer's attention was drawn 1666 to the date, and, recalling that English was then but fourteen years old and supposedly without any means, he was induced to make a closer scrutiny of the very crabbed handwriting. This resulted in proving beyond a doubt that the book was kept by Richard Hollingworth, jr. and was of course an account of the Hollingworth concern. Toward the end of the book are a number of entries in a very different style, a beautiful clerkly hand with elaborated titles. These have chiefly to do with cargoes of vessels and date from 1695 to 1700. Another book begins in 1678 and comparison shows it to have been written by the same hand that made the cargo records, and examination seems to show that in this we have the records of Philip English. It would appear to prove that the boy had received a good education before he landed in this country, as not only the writing but the spelling are far above the average of the period. Richard Hollingworth, junior, died in 1662 and his brother William in 1678, leaving Mary sole heir to all the estate, and evidently Philip English, her husband, continued the business. The senior Richard left no will, and testimony in court when the inventory was presented shows that he had already given to William the house at the southerly end of his property on English street and to Richard the one he himself lived in, a little further up the street. Nathaniel Pickman deposed that Mr. Hollingworth had told him of these gifts and that Hollingworth said he wished him to build another house for himself and his wife. Mary, the daughter of William, had been born in the house given to William, where Crowninshield's wharf stood later. Until 1681 this house became an inn, known as the Blue Anchor, kept by Mrs. Hollingworth after her husband's death in 1677. At the time of his death William Hollingworth was living in a large mansion standing on land between Essex street and the Common but his affairs had not prospered, as his debts more than wiped out his estate.

Quite the contrary was the case with Philip English who had built up a large business and at one time, it is

1666 said, owned twenty vessels. He and his wife owned the entire north side of English street, which street he laid out in 1698, and he also owned two large lots on the north east side of his wife's estate. On the lot on the easterly corner of Essex and English street he took down a house which had been built by Captain Robert Starr, who married a daughter of Richard Hollingworth, senior, and there he built the splendid dwelling shown in the illustration, which is taken from a drawing made in 1823, ten years before it was demolished. English and his wife were victims of the Witchcraft delusion and were put in jail, at first only Mrs. English, who was six weeks in Salem jail but, as her husband visited her, he too was accused and likewise locked up. The jail was overcrowded and upon the intercession of friends they were removed and sent to Boston. Escaping from there they went to New York and after the tornado of superstition had passed they made their way back to Salem, only to find that the house and warehouses had been plundered, even the family portraits having been stolen. The loss to English in this affair is said to have been some £2000 and he was very bitter against Corwin, the sheriff, which is not surprising. Eventually he recovered a beggarly £60 from Corwin's administrator and after his death his heirs obtained £200 from the Sewall family.

It is possible to touch but lightly upon the career of Philip English but very full details are to be found in volumes I and II of the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute.

His son William was connected with the business and at the age of nineteen was in command of the sloop *Arke*, trading with Virginia, and he appears to have been destined to continue his father's business acumen had he not died in 1715 at the age of twenty-five.

Philip carried on his trading until he retired in 1733 or 1734 and by 1692 he owned fourteen buildings in town beside a warehouse and wharf. He was twice married, first as has been said to Mary Hollingworth, who died in 1694, by whom he had seven children, all but three having died before their father, and second to Sarah

Ingersoll, by whom he may have had a son, John, about 1666 whom not much is known.

It has always been said that the first pleasure boats or yachts owned in New England were the celebrated Cleopatra's Barge and a small open boat owned by George Crowninshield about 1816 but two entries in one of the account books indicate that English preceded in yachting by many years. Under date of 1683 is an account charging sundry items of nails and canvas to 'The Pleasure Boat,' and the following year, in an account with Timothy Lindall charging hire of the boat, 'The hire of ye pleasure boate p Peeter Henderson-2s'; 'To 2s. mony for ye use of ye pleasure boate p James Collings-2s.'

In 1680 appears the following:— 'These presents witnesseth that I Jeremiah Neale of Salem in ye County of Essex in New England, House Carpenter, doe hereby Acknowledge myselfe to be fully satisfied and paid for a warehouse that I Built for Mr Philip English of Salem in ye County afforesd and for all the kost of ye worke that I haue don for ye Abouesaid Mr Philip English I say Rekoned in full of all dues Debts or demands of what nature or kind so ever from ye beginning of ye wourd vntill ye day of ye date hereof I say reed p me

Jeremiah Neale'

'And there is Due vnto ye said Mr. Philip English three thousand and a halfe of shingles to be Laid vpon a house for ye said English in Salem onley ye said English is to prouide Boards for skafoling and nailes Conuenient for all ye worke and this to be a full ballance of all Accompts betweene ye sd Mr English and myselfe Jeremiah Neale and it is to be vnderstood that I ye said Jeremiah Neale shall and will prouide ye shingles abouesd and Lay them at my owne proper Cost and Charge: as witness my hand this seauenth day of february ine yeare our Lord 1681/2. Jeremiah Neale'

The Blue Anchor tavern, referred to above, continued to furnish entertainment after 1681, when Mr. Perley states that she ceased to run it. What his ground was for this is not apparent, nor does he cover the occupancy of the inn from 1681 to 1698. Eleanor Hollingworth

1666 did not die until 1689 at which time she was fifty-nine years of age. Among the licenses to sell strong waters or keep ordinaries during these seventeen years there do not seem to be any which relate to the Blue Anchor or to any building on that site. It does appear, however, that Mrs. Hollingworth conveyed the property to her daughter Mary English in February 1684/5. Possibly there was no one who cared to renew the license during this period but in 1694, upon the death of his mother, Philip English, junior, inherited the place and from 1705 or thereabouts he lived there and conducted the tavern. There are account books dating from about 1727, with some breaks, to 1743. The entries are chiefly 'sider,' punch, rum, flip, brandy, bere, lime juice, semi-occasionally 'vittells,' but the great favorite was punch. These items are 'taken from Chalk' which is I suppose to say 'from the slate' or temporary record.

It is quite plain that it was the custom for certain Clubs to meet at the tavern. The first entry noted being a charge to Mr. William Pickman August 8th, 1730 for punch or other drinks 'To yr Club.' Benjamin Swinerton owed similar items in 1734, as did Hugh Bolton in 1730, Habakuk Turner and Robert Turner in 1739, and this same year is an account for three months with 'The Young Mens Club.' If this covers all that was consumed in that period it does not indicate any very wild carousing, for on November 26 they are charged 11s 9d., December 3, 1s. 6d., December 31, 4s. 6d., January 7, 3s., 26, 1s. 6d., and 28, 3s. A total for the three months of £1:5:3. Evidently in 1743 Mary English, who, as Mary Ellis, had married young Philip in 1707, was assisting in the tap-room, as she signs a receipt for payment of an account.

In 1748 English sold the house to Richard Derby, who took it down about 1759. As late as 1791 Dr. Bentley speaks in his Diary of this house and its 'large cellar, the stones of which were sold six years since, but the steps remain, over which stood a very large house with peaks as English's below, and which was employed as

the first of these was the fact that the United States had no standing army at the time of the Revolution. This was a serious disadvantage, for it meant that the country was defenseless against any foreign attack. However, the Continental Congress was able to raise a militia of volunteers, which proved to be sufficient to defeat the British in the end. The second of these was the fact that the United States had no navy at the time of the Revolution. This was also a serious disadvantage, for it meant that the country was defenseless against any foreign attack by sea. However, the Continental Congress was able to build a fleet of privateers, which proved to be sufficient to defeat the British in the end. The third of these was the fact that the United States had no money at the time of the Revolution. This was a serious disadvantage, for it meant that the country was unable to pay its debts or to fund its government. However, the Continental Congress was able to issue paper money, which proved to be sufficient to keep the country afloat.

The fourth of these was the fact that the United States had no territory at the time of the Revolution. This was a serious disadvantage, for it meant that the country was unable to expand its borders or to acquire new land. However, the Continental Congress was able to acquire territory from the British, which proved to be sufficient to keep the country afloat. The fifth of these was the fact that the United States had no population at the time of the Revolution. This was a serious disadvantage, for it meant that the country was unable to raise an army or to fund its government. However, the Continental Congress was able to attract immigrants, which proved to be sufficient to keep the country afloat. The sixth of these was the fact that the United States had no resources at the time of the Revolution. This was a serious disadvantage, for it meant that the country was unable to produce goods or to fund its government. However, the Continental Congress was able to exploit the resources of the land, which proved to be sufficient to keep the country afloat.

The seventh of these was the fact that the United States had no allies at the time of the Revolution. This was a serious disadvantage, for it meant that the country was unable to fight against the British. However, the Continental Congress was able to form an alliance with France, which proved to be sufficient to defeat the British in the end. The eighth of these was the fact that the United States had no friends at the time of the Revolution. This was a serious disadvantage, for it meant that the country was unable to fight against the British. However, the Continental Congress was able to form an alliance with Spain, which proved to be sufficient to defeat the British in the end.

a tavern by the name of the Blue Anchor. It has been 1666 down above forty years.'

Here we must leave this interesting and important family to which it has seemed necessary to devote considerable space, yet the story is but half told.

Thomas Maule came to New England about 1666 from Barbadoes where he spent a year. He was a tailor and shop-keeper in Salem and being quite outspoken said that Mr. Higginson preached lies and his doctrines were of the devil. Naturally such heresy brought him into some prominence and he was ordered by the Court to be whipped and was later fined for working on a public fast day. He became the most prominent and wealthy of the Friends or Quakers, due doubtless to his large trade in general merchandise.

Maule contracted with Joshua Buffum in 1678 to build him a house, concerning which details will be found under remarks about Buffum under date of 1654/5. For some reason the deed of the land by Joseph Neale was not passed until 1681 but in the remarkable account book kept by Joshua Buffum from 1669 for many years appears the conclusive evidence that the house was built between December 20, 1678 and October 31, 1679. This house stood until 1852 on the southerly side of Essex street just west of Cambridge street. Mr. Perley thinks there was a house on this lot before 1661, which may be true, but I find nothing to prove it. Mr. Perley suggests, that Maule moved from across Essex street to this lot another house on land running from Essex street to the North river, which he had bought in 1687. This may have been the case. A drawing was made of the earlier house in 1850 which shows it to have been L shaped, the shorter leg on the street at the west side and a small shop, detached on the street at the east side. Now it may be that either the shop or one leg of the L was moved over from across the way.

The shop was raided in 1680 by Zacheus Perkins and a Frenchman named Nicholas Jennings, when they stole drygoods and other articles to the value of £22. They were brought to court and Perkins was found guilty, was

1666 forced to pay back £250, and was branded 'B' on the forehead.

Before the meeting house was built it was at Maule's house that the Quakers met and in 1695 the persecution they had been subjected to induced Maule to write a book 'Truth Set Forth and Maintained,' which the council concluded was 'stuffed with many pernicious lies and scandals,' and Maule was deemed heretical. The Sheriff, Jonathan Corwin, was ordered to search the house and burn the books, which he proceeded to do to the number of thirty-one. Maule was arrested, tried and the jury, evidently to the great surprise of the Court, which had all through the trial displayed an assumption of guilt, declared him 'not guilty.'

A receipt book of Maule's owned by the Essex Institute contains 116 pages and in this he recorded payments he had made from 1683 to 1703, chiefly to Salem and Boston merchants for goods to be sold in his shop. The business amounted to fifteen or eighteen thousand dollars a year.

He was twice married, and died in 1724, before which he settled his estate on his son John, who executed a bond to carry out his father's wishes, thus avoiding the difficulty into which the heirs of Robert Buffum, another Quaker, had fallen owing to the refusal of the witnesses to swear to their signatures. A notable feature of Maule's will and one much to his credit lies in his elimination of the rum and food usually supplied at funerals and the donation of money for the poor as well as a foundation for a writing and cyphering school fund.

In 1685 he made bricks on Cambridge Street, Salem, near his home. In 1688 he built a meeting house for the Society which has been referred to in connection with the meeting house built by John Pickering in 1638 for the First Parish for which this Quaker meeting house was long taken.

1667 In the Court Records at Hampton, October 8, 1668, the 'new town of Salisbury' sued for trespass 'For coming on their land and with several others of Haverhill and two men called *artists* ran a line, marked trees, heaped

stones and so set a new bound mark between themselves and Haverhill.' Just what this use of the term 'artists' implied is not clear. 1667

Joseph Phippen, who had been admitted to the town of Salem in 1665 is, in 1667, called a pump-maker.

Stephen Johnson had a saw-mill in Andover before this date and was making shingles in 1671 when he was granted 'old seader timber' to make twenty thousand shingles and the next year sufficient for ten thousand.

Henry Leonard, who was in Lynn in 1649, was born about 1620 and with his brother James was concerned in the starting of iron works in New England. They established a forge shop at Raynham, Massachusetts in 1652 and later managed the iron works at Rowley Village (Boxford) near Topsfield. He was there by 1668 and in 1673 was the owner of one eighth of the plant. In 1674, his three sons being employed at the works, suit was brought by Nathaniel Putnam on behalf of the owners against Ensign John Gould, Mr. Thomas Baker and Nathaniel Leonard, one of the sons, 'for employing Nathaniel Leonard, without their consent or knowledge, to work in their forge at the Iron Works whereby either wilfully or through negligence, said forge was burned and all in it to the value of between 200 and 300 li.' Henry Leonard was certainly in Rowley Village until 1673 and his sons were there later, but the father appears to have left for New Jersey where more successful works were in operation. He was actually a lessee of the Rowley works, the owning company having stock to the amount of £1000. Bog ore, dug in Danvers, Ipswich, Boxford, Middleton, Topsfield and Saugus was used and it is evident that among the products were anchors. He was often sued on one account or another and after the fire he failed and fled for debt, so the owners took over the plant. The three sons tried to carry it on but it did not last much after 1680. Leonard had of course been at first with the works in Lynn. 1668

A saw-mill existed in Manchester as early as 1668 and probably long before but no evidence has been found as to who owned or ran it.

- 1669 At a meeting of the selectmen of Salem in 1669 'Jno Best is allowed to be in the Towne to make vse of his trade of Burring, soe long as he doth liue Buisly.' This is the sole reference found to this trade and it is not entirely clear what it means but presumably it refers to the removal of burrs from wool before the carding process. It is also possible that it might apply to the dressing of mill-stones. If he were to comply with the injunction to live busily it seems that the former interpretation is the more likely.
- 1670 William Bowditch and others built a wind corn-mill on the present Washington Square or Common in Marblehead in 1670. The construction was faulty but it was nevertheless used for several years and finally, in 1723, two-thirds of it were sold to Stephen Minot and John Oulton, the remaining third being owned by Nathan Bowen.
- 1671 Jacob Preston of Andover was apprenticed to Thomas Chandler, the blacksmith, for seven years from 1671.
- John Smith, mason, was admitted as an inhabitant of Salem in the same year.
- Anthony Bennett, a carpenter, was in Beverly in 1671 and took the oath of allegiance there in 1677. One of the same name, who may be supposed to be a son of the Beverly man, aged about 17 years, deposed 'concerning the dispute at Rowley mill' (see 1643/4), in the Ipswich Court in 1678, and he had a daughter born in Rowley in 1687 and a son in 1690.
- The elder Anthony had grants of land in Gloucester in 1679 and he died there in 1691. He settled on the east side of Mill River and came into possession of an old mill and water rights but found a serious competitor in one John Ring who had a mill on Sawmill River dam (see 1697).
- There is great dearth of information about Anthony Bennett, partly because he seems to have been more exemplary in his conduct than was common at that time and so was seldom in Court except in his capacity as constable, while the historians of the various towns in which he lived have little to say about him.

the first of the year, the weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong, so that the people were very much distressed, and many of them died of the cold.

1700

the second of the year, the weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong, so that the people were very much distressed, and many of them died of the cold.

1701

the third of the year, the weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong, so that the people were very much distressed, and many of them died of the cold.

1702

the fourth of the year, the weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong, so that the people were very much distressed, and many of them died of the cold.

1703

the fifth of the year, the weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong, so that the people were very much distressed, and many of them died of the cold.

1704

the sixth of the year, the weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong, so that the people were very much distressed, and many of them died of the cold.

1705

Edward Whittington and Walter Wright of Andover, 1673
the latter of whom died that same year of 1673, were
weavers and they were granted land 'for encouragement of
erecting a fulling-mill, which they promise to set about
in the spring.' A fulling-mill was started in Ipswich
in 1673 at the Lower Falls by John Whipple.

Ephraim Kempton, gunsmith and locksmith, arrived in 1674
Salem in 1674 but removed to Boston before 1706.

Taverns, inns, ordinaries and private houses licensed
to sell strong drink became very numerous about this
time, many of the more pretentious continuing in busi-
ness for many years. It was not permitted for the inhab-
itants to house inmates and in 1679 the constables of
Salem were ordered to investigate this matter which re-
sulted in several of the townspeople being fined for doing
so. The order in regard to this was issued in 1670 as
follows:—"its Ord^ded that if any housekeep^r shall Inter-
tayne any strang^r: to dwell as an Inmate from any other
pts, aboue one weeke and not giue notice to the select men
in beinge he shall forfeit twenty shillings p weeke for
the tyme afterwards. Thomas Oliver is chossen to goe
from house to house about the towne once a mon. to
Inquire what strang^{rs} doe come or haue priuly thrust
themselues into the towne, & to giue notice to the select
men in beinge from tyme to tyme, and he shall haue the
fines for his paynes: or such reasonable satisfacon as is
meet.' This regulation was to prevent paupers, who might
become a charge upon the towne, from settling and also to
keep out other undesirable characters and 'warnings out'
were in use for many years.

Hugh March of Newbury was apprenticed in 1674 to
Benjamin Lowle of Newbury, blacksmith, for six years,
to learn the trade of a blacksmith, and 'said Lowle is to
perfect him in writing and casting accounts, in reading
English and in the trade of making and mending locks.'

John Maccarter, a dyer and clothier, came to Salem
in 1674. He left town for Warwick, R. I. in 1692 but
returned in 1698 and later again left for Boston. His
house survived until the great fire of 1914.

Captain and Colonel John Legg of Marblehead was a

1674 son of John Legg who came with Winthrop in the fleet. The elder one had been in Marblehead certainly by 1654 and doubtless earlier and he had land there when he died in 1674 which passed to his son, who was born in 1645 and who had become a merchant. It was just after the crossing of the Forest River on the Salem road and they still owned it in 1700. Before 1672 the elder Legg also had a house on the present Hooper Street near Nick's Cove and at his death his estate came to his three sons and the stone house on this land was the portion of the son John. He died in 1718 and it came into possession of John Legg of Boston, also a merchant, who sold it in 1727 to Stephen Minot of Marblehead, merchant, and the next year he sold it to his brother George Minot, merchant. The house was about thirty-three by twenty feet and was taken down in 1731 when George Minot built a new one which he sold to John Palmer of Marblehead, merchant, as he was removing to Boston.

From 1698 to 1704 Josiah Cotton, a nephew of Cotton Mather, carried on a school, practically the first one there and in his account of his life and after he had become a clergyman, he wrote:—'My greatest intimacy whilst at Marblehead, was with the family of Col. Legg, whose Lady was a gentlewoman of great gravity, integrity and prudence, and with the families of Capt. John Browne, and Capt. Edward Brattle, who married Col. Leggs two daughters. By which means I had some uncomfortable jars with Col. N(icholson) and his Lady, who held no great correspondence with other families. And I would from my own experience advise all men and especially young men, upon their first setting out in life, to avoid all meddling too far and to carry it with an equal hand towards all.'

The first use in the records of the term, surveyor, appears in 1674, when Jonathan Danforth is referred to in that capacity in a Newbury case. He is mentioned a number of times as pursuing his avocation in various towns.

The will of Robert Drake of Hampton, proved in 1668,

was produced in Court in 1674 and shows Drake to have 1674
been a serge-maker.

Rice Edwards of Salem, a pavior (paver), took the 1677
oath of allegiance in 1677.

Edward Holman was a cooper in Marblehead in 1677,
his shop being on Front Street.

From about 1678 until 1718 stood a tavern built by 1678
Samuel Reed, junior, on the corner of State and Washing-
ton Streets. He died that year and the real estate was
divided by deed in 1732. Nine years later his son John
had acquired the property by purchasing their shares
from the other heirs and he conducted the tavern until
his death in 1764.

'Jareemiah Indon' the tinker of Topsfield, was declared
to have been so 'disguised with drink that he could not
go but fell down in the highway,' as related in Court
records in 1678. It appears that what was meant was
Jeremiah the Indian, as Daniel Clarke was fined for sell-
ing liquor to an Indian in connection with this case.

Samuel Wardwell, a carpenter, was in Andover as early
as 1678 when he took the oath of allegiance. He and
his wife Sarah Hawkes were among the unfortunates
involved in the witchcraft delusion in 1692. Thomas
Chandler, elsewhere mentioned, was one of the accusers
who testified to his having told fortunes, and Wardwell
was condemned and hanged, while his wife was also con-
demned and imprisoned. Wardwell's property was of
course seized.

In 1711/2 their son petitioned the Court on behalf of
the children, who were in a suffering condition, and the
selectmen accordingly placed the four children with vari-
ous families to be clothed and instructed in useful occu-
pations.

After the Revolution the property of Solomon Ward-
well, a descendant of Samuel's, who was a cabinet maker,
was bought by the trustees of the proposed Phillips
Academy and his shop removed and fitted up for use as
the first building.

Joseph Wilson, cooper, was also among those afflicted
by the witchcraft accusations since his wife, Sarah Lord,

1678 was suspected. He and a number of others petitioned the Court in Boston on behalf of their relatives and as Sarah Wilson had saved her life by a confession of her 'guilt,' they were able to effect her release.

Mark Graves, who was in Andover as early as 1678, when Dorcas, his daughter, married George Abbot, the son of George, senior (of Roxbury), was a weaver and his son Abraham followed the same trade.

James Bridges, (grandson of that Edmund of Lynn who came in the 'James' in 1635, aet. 23), who was a blacksmith and who was in Rowley in 1643 and in Ipswich the next year, was born about 1671, perhaps in Andover. He was rich and influential, was a representative at the General Court and owned several slaves and a 'mault-house.' His epitaph states that he died July 17, 1747 in his 51st year, 'Being melted to death by extreme heat.'

1679 By an indenture dated April 29, 1679, Robert Cooke of Boston, horn-breaker, agrees to teach Luke Perkins of Ipswich, the trade of comb-making in four months, for which he was to pay £20 in one year, £10 to be paid in a still upon his arrival in Boston, which if it could not be disposed of at that price and he was forced to keep it, he was to allow Perkins 40s. in silver for it; after Perkins had learned the trade he was not to teach it to anybody except his own children upon forfeiture of £40 sterling; Cooke was to supply him with one set of tools for which he was to pay. John Brandall, hornbreaker, testified that ivory comb-making and horn comb-making are two distinct trades, and that living several years with Robert Cooke, he never heard that he made any small tooth combs but long tooth horn combs. Tommos Heill testified that he had 'seen Robert Cooke make good torkell shell combs a great many times.' This trade of comb-making became later an important one in and around Newbury where silversmiths and jewelers were numerous.

John Phelps established a saw-mill on the Ipswich River in South Middleton in 1679 and his son added a grist-mill on the opposite side of the river in 1721. The saw-mill was changed to a fulling-mill by John Maccarty,

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people into California, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The second was the discovery of oil in Texas in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Texas, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The third was the discovery of silver in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Nevada, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The fourth was the discovery of copper in Arizona in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Arizona, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Colorado, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The sixth was the discovery of silver in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Idaho, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The seventh was the discovery of silver in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Montana, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The eighth was the discovery of silver in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Wyoming, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The ninth was the discovery of silver in Utah in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Utah, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The tenth was the discovery of silver in New Mexico in 1861. This discovery led to a great influx of people into New Mexico, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

(171)

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 led to a great influx of people into California, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of oil in Texas in 1859 led to a great influx of people into Texas, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of silver in Nevada in 1859 led to a great influx of people into Nevada, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of copper in Arizona in 1863 led to a great influx of people into Arizona, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859 led to a great influx of people into Colorado, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of silver in Idaho in 1860 led to a great influx of people into Idaho, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of silver in Montana in 1862 led to a great influx of people into Montana, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of silver in Wyoming in 1869 led to a great influx of people into Wyoming, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of silver in Utah in 1863 led to a great influx of people into Utah, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of silver in New Mexico in 1861 led to a great influx of people into New Mexico, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

(172)

clothier, who looks like the same man who was in Salem 1679 in 1674 but who may have been his son, in 1702/3, after which the mills passed through various hands until, in 1832, they were purchased by Francis Peabody who made paper there. It was here that the paper for William Hickling Prescott's History of Ferdinand and Isabella was produced in competition with English stock. In 1838 a linseed oil mill was added, the linseed being imported from Calcutta through the port of Salem. The only other mill of this sort was in Medford. In 1843 the plant was sold to Zenas Crane. After transfer to other owners in 1873 and 1874 it was owned by George H. Hutchinson of Peabody, who sold it to the Middleton Paper Company in 1899 and in 1916 it passed to the Gilet Carbonizing and Degreasing Company, which failed and it was sold to the Essex Aniline Company in 1920.

Benjamin Webster and Samuel Parker asked liberty to become inhabitants of Haverhill and to follow their trade of shoe-making and they were duly accepted. With the possible exception of Peter Patie or Pretre, who made the same request in 1676 and although refused continued to live in the town, it would appear that Webster and Parker were the first of their trade in Haverhill. This was in 1679 which seems rather a late beginning of so essential an industry.

Thomas Hawkins, a tailor, bought land in Marblehead with a house in 1679. It was on the corner of the present Washington and Franklin Streets and at his death in 1721 it passed to his son John, a weaver.

Samuel Poor was a chair-maker in Newbury but except for his marriage there in 1679, which record states his trade, nothing is to be found. Miles Ward of Salem was also a chair-maker about this time.

Christopher Lattamore, who had been in Marblehead 1680 since 1648, was called a vintner in 1680, having a place on Front Street but he was earlier a mariner. He died in 1690.

Jonathan Gatchell, a joiner, was in Marblehead in 1681 1674, removing later to Portsmouth, R. I. He sold his

1681 place in 1680 to William Furnace (Furness) who was a tailor.

1681/2 John Atkinson, whom we have noted as a hat-maker in Newbury in 1662, was sued for non-performance of a covenant in 1682 by Samuel Buckman for not teaching him the trade of a felt- and castor-maker.

Thomas Browne of Lynn was a dish-turner there about this time and doubtless made the wooden trenchers, platters and bowls then in use. Michael Farley was a cloth-fuller.

1682 It has been mentioned under date of 1673 that Edward Whittington and Walter Wright were encouraged to set up a fulling-mill in Andover but it does not appear that they did so. In 1682 liberty was granted to any man to set up a saw-mill, fulling-mill and grist-mill on the Shawshin River near Roger's Brook with twenty acres of land and in 1689 the privilege was granted definitely to Joseph and John Ballard who availed themselves of the opportunity.

1682/3 James Stilson of Milford, a cordwainer, had land granted him in Marblehead on the present Lee Street in 1682/3, where he built a house and shop. These he sold in 1685/6 to Samuel Waldron, an anchorsmith.

1685 It might be supposed from the fact that John Wareing, of Salem, was to be loaned £5 from the public funds, in 1685, to pay his spinners, that there was an actual industry established apart from the work done in the homes, but it appears that the previous year a committee had been appointed to settle the poor in spinning and they were allowed fifty pounds to buy a stock of wool. John Waring, who had just moved from Roxbury, was, it would seem, in charge of the matter. Obviously the intention was not only to keep them employed but also to enable them to make a living and in-so-far to relieve the town of their support.

Thomas Manning, gunsmith, of Salem, was admitted to Ipswich in 1685 and was probably the son of Nicholas, also of Salem, as both names are found in Ipswich.

Thomas Fuller had land on Rock Hill in Ipswich in 1685 on which to build a shop to make wheels.

It will be seen that the University of Chicago is a body of men

and women who are engaged in the pursuit of knowledge

and who are interested in the progress of science

and who are interested in the progress of literature

and who are interested in the progress of art

and who are interested in the progress of music

and who are interested in the progress of religion

and who are interested in the progress of philosophy

and who are interested in the progress of history

and who are interested in the progress of geography

and who are interested in the progress of astronomy

and who are interested in the progress of physics

and who are interested in the progress of chemistry

and who are interested in the progress of biology

and who are interested in the progress of medicine

and who are interested in the progress of law

and who are interested in the progress of politics

and who are interested in the progress of economics

and who are interested in the progress of sociology

and who are interested in the progress of psychology

and who are interested in the progress of education

and who are interested in the progress of ethics

and who are interested in the progress of logic

and who are interested in the progress of metaphysics

and who are interested in the progress of epistemology

and who are interested in the progress of ontology

and who are interested in the progress of cosmology

and who are interested in the progress of theology

and who are interested in the progress of natural science

and who are interested in the progress of social science

and who are interested in the progress of human science

and who are interested in the progress of physical science

and who are interested in the progress of biological science

and who are interested in the progress of medical science

and who are interested in the progress of legal science

and who are interested in the progress of political science

and who are interested in the progress of economic science

and who are interested in the progress of sociological science

and who are interested in the progress of psychological science

and who are interested in the progress of educational science

and who are interested in the progress of ethical science

Jeremiah Meacham, a clothier, built a fulling-mill in 1685 which stood on the westerly side of the present Summit Street in Salem. It remained until about 1726.

George Herrick became an inhabitant of Salem in 1685/6 and carried on the trade of an upholsterer. He was killed in 1695 by the bursting of a great gun, sundry others being injured.

William Chandler, born in England, who came to Roxbury with his father William in 1637, was, I think, in Ipswich before 1658, as he married at Ipswich, according to the Andover records, though it is not in those of Ipswich, August 24, 1658, Mary Dane of that town. William and Mary Chandler had a son born in Andover in 1661, who was named after his father. He and Walter Wright had a fight over the trespassing of Chandler's horse upon Wright's land, during which fight Wright drew a knife and slashed Chandler's face. Chandler was then about nineteen years old. William, senior, had a public house at the 'Sign of the Horse Shoe' in 1686 and was complained of by Captain John Osgood for selling strong drink but many of the townsmen testified to Chandler's fitness for keeping such a place and he petitioned the Court in 1687 for a renewal of his license. Petitions were sent in favoring him and in 1690 one against him, among the signers of which were two of the Osgoods; however his friends got one in first and he was allowed to continue by a permit in 1692. His choice of a horse-shoe as a signboard was due to the fact that all the Chandlers were blacksmiths. He, with Andrew Peters and George Herrick as sureties, bound himself not to permit 'any playing at Dice, Cards, Tables, Quoits, Loggets, Bowles, Ninepins, Billiards or any other unlawful Game or Games in his house, yard, Garden, or Backside.' Chandler died at the age of 77 but the exact date does not appear, probably in 1699. His bondsman Andrew Peters, who had been in Boston in 1659 and then in Ipswich, had removed to Andover before 1692. He too had license to sell liquor and owned a still-house which was burned by the Indians that year and two of his children were killed by the red-men. The selectmen granted

1686 him liberty to sell by the quart from his own house and he was still an innkeeper in 1713, when he died.

1687 In 1687 Samuel Phillips, a goldsmith, arrived in Salem and lived there until his death, which was after 1722.

1688 Robert Gray, who was in Salem as early as 1651, when he had a daughter baptized, requested land in 1678, but no action seems to have been taken in the matter. He did however buy a lot on Prison Lane in 1655 and at his death in 1661 he left a portion to his son Joseph, who was a gunsmith, who sold it to his step-father Captain Nicholas Manning, also a gunsmith in Salem in 1673. The son Robert was likewise a gunsmith and he inherited that part of his father's land which contained a 'kitchen.' It was set off to him in 1679 and meanwhile Captain Manning had removed the kitchen and had built a shop. Here Gray built a house which he owned at his death in 1725 and which he left to his children after his wife's death. Samuel and Benjamin Gray were gunsmiths like their forbears and Samuel bought out his brother's share which he owned at his death in 1730 and the widow sold a part of the property to Robert Gray, a blacksmith, probably her son.

1689 Captain Andrew Cratey was a shop-keeper on the present Washington Street, Marblehead, in 1689. He came from London and was a mariner but he built a large house where he carried an extensive line of goods, valued at the time of his death in 1695 at £400.

The town officers of Andover were anxious to have an iron works established and in 1689 they voted to encourage such a project so long as it did not 'damnifye' the other mills on the Shawshin River. Thomas Chandler and doubtless others, among them the Lovejoys, who had been in Andover from the beginning, were the owners of the works started before 1700.

Erasmus James was in Salem as early as 1637, for he was then allowed as an inhabitant of Marblehead. Until 1660 he had a house on the present Waldron Street, which his widow sold in that year. He was a merchant but it does not appear in what sort of goods.

1690 John Brintnall, who was a glazier, married a daughter

the first of these is the fact that the population of the country has increased in a very rapid manner since the year 1800. This is due to a variety of causes, the most important of which are the discovery of gold in California, the discovery of oil in Texas, and the discovery of coal in the West. These discoveries have led to a rapid increase in the population of the country, and have also led to a rapid increase in the production of goods and services. This has led to a rapid increase in the standard of living of the people, and has also led to a rapid increase in the power of the United States as a world power.

The second of these is the fact that the United States has a very large and powerful navy. This navy is one of the most powerful in the world, and it has played a very important role in the history of the United States. It has been instrumental in the discovery of new lands, in the exploration of the world, and in the protection of the United States' interests abroad. It has also been instrumental in the maintenance of peace and stability in the world.

The third of these is the fact that the United States has a very large and powerful army. This army is one of the most powerful in the world, and it has played a very important role in the history of the United States. It has been instrumental in the discovery of new lands, in the exploration of the world, and in the protection of the United States' interests abroad. It has also been instrumental in the maintenance of peace and stability in the world.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States has a very large and powerful economy. This economy is one of the most powerful in the world, and it has played a very important role in the history of the United States. It has been instrumental in the discovery of new lands, in the exploration of the world, and in the protection of the United States' interests abroad. It has also been instrumental in the maintenance of peace and stability in the world.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States has a very large and powerful culture. This culture is one of the most powerful in the world, and it has played a very important role in the history of the United States. It has been instrumental in the discovery of new lands, in the exploration of the world, and in the protection of the United States' interests abroad. It has also been instrumental in the maintenance of peace and stability in the world.

of Lieutenant John Smith of Winnissimet, in Boston, 1690 who conveyed to his daughter a house on Martin's Lane, the present Rockaway Street; Marblehead, in 1690/1. The Brintnalls built another small house but as they removed to Winnissimet they sold the whole in 1706.

William Moulton, called an inn-holder, trader, merchant and silver buckle-maker, was established in the last occupation as early as 1690 in Newbury and seven succeeding generations of this family were engaged in some form of this trade. (See 'Artists and Craftsmen of Essex County,' by this author.) From this beginning down to the present day the trade of silversmith has always been a prominent feature in the industries of the town. Jeremiah Dummer, who was born in 1645, was at an early date apprenticed to John Hull of Boston to learn the trade of silversmith but he lived and died there and did not practise his trade in Newbury.

John Mackmallin was a chair-maker or turner in Salem 1692 in 1692 and at about the same time Samuel Phippen was a block-maker there.

Samuel Hodgkins, a shoe-maker, was in Gloucester before 1694, as he already had a house there when he was appointed to keep the ferry at Trynall Cove and his descendants still ran the ferry as long as it was continued.

John Norton was granted a small piece of land in Manchester in 1695, 'before ye meeting house at ye watters side . . . for a building place for vessels.' Just who this John Norton was is not apparent as no Norton of that name is to be found in the town although there were Nortons there. Possibly he belonged in some near-by place. The very inadequate History of Manchester fails to go into much detail about anything and hardly touches upon the matter of ship-building, yet there must always have been some in process there and it exists at the present day although chiefly in the way of yacht building and repairing.

John Ring bought the Babson Farm at Little Good Harbor, Gloucester, in 1697. He was doubtless the son of John Ring of Ipswich, who had married Mary Bray of Gloucester. In 1709 he bought the tide-mills on Saw-

1697 mill River. His grandson William Ring married another Mary Bray in 1719/20 and died about 1737. In 1744 his estate was divided, when there were a corn-mill, saw-mill and house and his son Moses got the mills and in 1757 kept an inn near them.

1697 In 1697 Major John March of Andover was granted leave to take timber to build two vessels, not over fifty tons each, provided that he build them at Andover, and in 1711 Colonel John March 'shall have liberty of trying the experiment of building a sloop in some convenient place for launching into the Merrimack River.' He had to serve in the Indian wars and as he did not build the right was granted to Lieutenant John Aslebe to build a sloop of forty tons.

INDEX—NAMES.

- A**bbott, Abbot, Abbat, George, 62, 63, 82.
 John, 48, 63.
 William, 63.
 Adams, Richard, 12.
 Allen, Joseph, 66.
 William, 2, 4.
 Andrews, Andrew, 6.
 Androus, Daniel, 23.
 Richard, 40.
 Thomas, 63.
 Antrim, Thomas, 12.
 Appleton, Samuel, 8, 34.
 Archer, Thomas, 43.
 Armitage, Godfrey, 7.
 Joseph, 7, 13, 46.
 Ashby, ———, 47.
 Anthony, 47.
 Edmund, 19, 70.
 Aslebe, John, 88.
 Atkinson, John, 67, 84.
 Avery, Joseph, 11.
 Awbrey, William, 43.

Babson, James, 19.
 Bacheller, Henry, 43.
 Baker, Robert, 33.
 Thomas, 77.
 Balbach, John, 10.
 Nicholas, 10.
 Balch, John, 2, 4.
 Ballard, John, 84.
 Joseph, 84.
 Barber, John, 40.
 Barrows, Bares, Willum, 61.
 Bartholomew, Henry, 40, 48.
 William, 15.
 Bartlett, Richard, 45, 50.
 Batter, Edmund, 12, 53.
 Baxter, John, 68.
 Beadle, Lemmon, 66.
 Samuel, 66.
 Beale, William, 35, 49.
 Beard, ———, 5.
 Thomas, 4.
 Bennett, Aaron, 69.
 Anthony, 78.
 Bentley, ———, 28, 70, 74.
 Best, John, 12, 78.
 Bishop, Thomas, 18, 41.
 Bligh, Bly, John, 5, 6.
 Bolton, Hugh, 74.
 Bourne, Borne, John, 18, 42.
 Bowd, John, 69.
 Bowditch, William, 78.
 Bowen, Nathan, 78.
 Boyce, Boyse, Joseph, 46, 61.
 Brackenbury, Richard, 4.
 Bradstreet, Brodstreete, 46, 51.
 John, 49.
 Simon, 12, 36, 40, 62.
 Brand, Thomas, 3.
 Brandall, John, 82.
 Brattle, Edward, 80.
 Bray, Mary, 87, 88.
 Breadon, Breeden, 30.
 Bridan, Thomas, 30.
 Bridges, Edmund, 14, 34, 54, 82.
 Edward, 48.
 James, 82.
 Brintnall, ———, 87.
 John, 86.
 Brown, Browne, 18.
 John, 10, 80.
 Brown, Nathaniel, 66.
 Thomas, 84.
 William, 30, 39.
 Brude, Thomas, 3.
 Buckman, Samuel, 84.
 Buffum, ———, 54, 59.
 Damer, Damaris, 60, 61.
 Caleb, 32, 60.
 Joshua, 32, 53, 54, 56, 57, 75.
 Robert, 20, 53, 76.
 Tamaresen, 60.
 Tamsen, 53.
 Bullock, Henry, 51.
 Burnet, ———, 28.
 Burnham, Thomas, 14.
 Buscott, Peter, 20.
 Bushnell, Francis, 12.
 John, 12, 18.

Calef, Robert, 8.
 Calender, ———, 18.
 Carder, John, 57.
 Carthrick, Michael, 42.
 Chandler, Mary, 85.
 Thomas, 64, 78, 81, 86.
 Charles II, King, 9.
 Cheever, Ezekiel, 14.
 Cheney, Peter, 41.
 Clark, Clarke, 57.
 Daniel, 81.
 John, 51.
 Thomas, 19.
 Claydon, Richard, 3.
 Clement, Clements, Job, 32, 39, 49.
 Robert, 10, 39, 49.
 Clifford, John, 48.
 Coffin, Tristram, 39.
 Cogswell, William, 69.
 Coldam, Clement, 11.

- Coldam, Thomas, 11.
 Collier, John, 26.
 Collins, Collings,
 Francis, 48, 67.
 Henry, 11.
 James, 73.
 Conant, —, 2, 4, 8.
 Roger, 4.
 Concklin, Ananias,
 21.
 John, 21.
 Cook, Cooke, Cuke,
 Henry, 51.
 John, 61.
 Robert, 82.
 Corné, —, 28, 29.
 Corwin, Curwen,
 Curwin, —, 26,
 28, 72.
 George, 23, 25, 28.
 John, 25.
 Jonathan, 23, 24,
 25 32, 76.
 Cottie, Robert, 18.
 Cotton, Josiah, 80.
 Cousins, Couzens, 50.
 Isaac, 45, 49.
 Craddock, —, 9.
 Cawford, Craford,
 Cravat, Crevett,
 47, 48.
 Edith, 46, 47, 48.
 Mordecai, 46, 47,
 48.
 Crane, Zenas, 83.
 Cratey, Andrew, 86.
 Croad, Croade, 48.
 Cromwell, —, 65.
 Oliver, 13.
 Crowninshield,
 George, 73.
 Hannah, 29.
 Cullimore, —, 40.

Dalle, John, 61.
 Dane, Mary, 85.
 Danforth, Jonathan,
 80.
 Darling, —, 48.
 Davenport, Richard,
 23.
 Davis, Isaac, 18.
 Jacob, 63.
 Joseph, 12.
 Davis, Thomas, 12,
 13, 50, 51.
 Dean, Dane, Dand,
 15.
 George, 56, 61.
 William, 14.
 Derby, Darby, Rich-
 ard, 6, 74.
 Roger, 54, 59, 60,
 61.
 Dew, Elizabeth, 52.
 Diekerson, Phile-
 mon, 30.
 Dike, —, 8.
 Anthony, 8.
 Dixey, Dixie, Dixy,
 Thomas, 40.
 William, 30.
 Dobson, Charles, 35.
 Doliber, —, 52.
 Dorothy, 52.
 Dow, Stephen, 12.
 Downing, Emanuel,
 8, 46.
 Drake, —; 81.
 Robert, 80.
 Dummer, —, 41.
 Elizabeth, 32.
 Jeremiah, 87.
 Richard, 16, 20.
 Duncan, Peter, 69.
 Dunster, Henry, 11.
 Dunton, John, 13.

Eaborne, Eburn,
 Samuel, 48.
 Thomas, 38.
 Eburn, Samuel, 48.
 Edmonds, James, 3.
 Edwards, Rice, 81.
 Thomas, 46, 49.
 Ellis, Mary, 74.
 Emerson, —, 69.
 John, 68.
 Emery, George, 64.
 Endicott, —, 4, 40,
 45, 52.
 Zerubbabel, 52.
 English, —, 72, 73,
 74.
 John, 73.
 Mary, 74.
 Philip, 70, 71, 72,
 73, 74.
 English, William, 72.
 Estes, Mathew, 56.
 Eveleth, Sylvester,
 45.
 Ewstead, Richard, 3.

Fairbanks, Jonas,
 51.
 Farley, Michael, 84.
 Farr, George, 3.
 Farrington, Ed-
 mund, 14, 52.
 John, 14.
 Faulkner, Edmund,
 45.
 Fay, Henry, 62.
 Felt, —, 2, 4, 23,
 43.
 Felton, Nathaniel,
 32.
 Field, Alexander, 51.
 Fitch, John, 69.
 Fitts, Goodman, 68.
 Flint, William, 5.
 Fogg, Ralph, 42.
 Foot, Samuel, 34.
 Foster, John, 32.
 William, 66.
 Friend, John, 45.
 Fuller, Thomas, 84.
 Furness (Furnace),
 William, 84.

Gage, Josiah, 50.
 Gardner, Samuel,
 66.
 Thomas, 2, 66.
 Gatchell, John, 83.
 Gedney, Gedny, Gid-
 ny, —, 48.
 Bartholomew, 57.
 John, 49.
 William, 57.
 Gibbs, Gregory, 5.
 Gifford, John, 43.
 Gilman, Edward, 35.
 Goodhue, —, 67.
 Goodsoe, Elizabeth,
 26.
 Goold, Gould, Guld,
 Elizabeth, 65.
 John, 77.
 Thomas, 57.
 Graves, —, 3.

- Graves, Abraham, 82.
 Dorcas, 82.
 Mark, 82.
 Richard, 16.
 Samuel, 19, 70.
 Gray, Benjamin, 86.
 Joseph, 86.
 Robert, 86.
 Samuel, 86.
 Thomas, 2, 3, 4.
 Grover, James, 39.
 Grealey, —, 69, 70.
 Hale, Thomas, 63.
 Handforth, Nathaniel, 19.
 Harbert, John, 12.
 Haseltine, John, 44.
 Haskell, Hascall,
 Mark, 52, 69.
 William, 69.
 Haskett, Haskott,
 Stephen, 34, 68.
 Hawkes, Sarah, 81.
 Hawkins, John, 83.
 Thomas, 83.
 Haynes, Hance,
 Thomas, 61.
 Heard, Luke, 44, 45.
 Heath, Bartholomew, 69.
 Hebard, Robert, 20.
 Heill, Tommos, 82.
 Henderson, Peter,
 73.
 Herrick, George, 85.
 Higginson, Higenson,
 Higinson,
 3, 5, 6, 17, 24, 75.
 Francis, 24.
 John, 48.
 Hodgkins, Samuel,
 87.
 Holgrave, —, 17.
 John, 17.
 Hollingworth, Hollinwood, 48, 74.
 Eleanor, 73.
 Ellin, 48.
 Mary, 70, 71, 72.
 Richard, 18, 33, 70,
 71, 72.
 William, 70, 71.
 Holman, —, 81.
 Holmes, —, 21.
 Obaiah, 20.
 Holt, Nicholas, 46.
 Horne, John, 18.
 How, Abraham, 15.
 Howell, —, 13.
 Hoyt, Hoitt, John,
 34.
 Hull, John, 52, 87.
 Humfrey, —, 7,
 11, 42.
 Hutchins, David, 50.
 John, 12, 50.
 Samuel, 50.
 Hutchinson, George
 H., 83.
 Ingalls, Francis, 6,
 7, 11.
 Ingersoll, Inkersoll,
 George, 22.
 John, 22.
 Nathaniel, 48.
 Richard, 18.
 Samuel, 22.
 Sarah, 72.
 Jacobs, George, 32.
 Jackson, John, 12.
 James, Erasmus, 86.
 Jefford, Jeffords, 47.
 Thomas, 46.
 Jeffry, William, 2.
 Jenks, Joseph, 52.
 Jennings, Nicholas,
 75.
 Jeremiah, (Indian),
 81.
 Jewett, Joseph, 49,
 63.
 Nehemiah, 8.
 Joans, William, 39.
 Johnson, Francis, 8.
 John, 63.
 Stephen, 77.
 Kempton, Ephraim,
 79.
 Keyser, Keasar, 30.
 George, 30, 31.
 John, 31.
 King, —, 48.
 Kingsbury, Joseph,
 50.
 Kirtland, Philip, 14.
 Kitchen, Elizabeth,
 53.
 John, 56.
 Knight, Robert, 67.
 Walter, 2, 4.
 Knittle, —, 21.
 Ladd, Daniel, 50.
 Lake, —, 48.
 Henry, 46.
 Thomas, 30.
 William, 48.
 Lambert, Richard,
 18, 38.
 Lattamore, Christopher, 83.
 Leader, —, 45.
 Legg, —, 80.
 John, 79, 80.
 Leonard, Henry, 77.
 James, 77.
 Nathaniel, 77.
 Leverett, John, 36.
 Lindall, Timothy,
 73.
 Long, Robert, 62.
 Lord, Lorde, John,
 59, 60, 61.
 Sarah, 81.
 William, 12, 16, 17,
 51.
 Lovejoy, 86.
 Lowle, Benjamin, 79.
 Luff, John, 45.
 Lye, —, 5.
 Lyford, John, 2.
 Lyon, William, 52.
 Maccarter, Maccarty, John, 79, 82.
 Mackmallin, John,
 87.
 Malbon, —, 3.
 Manning, Nicholas,
 84, 86.
 Thomas, 84.
 March, Hugh, 79.
 John, 88.
 Marshall, Thomas,
 13.
 Marston, Maston, 6.
 Benjamin, 6.
 John, 60.

1. 1840	1841	1842
2. 1843	1844	1845
3. 1846	1847	1848
4. 1849	1850	1851
5. 1852	1853	1854
6. 1855	1856	1857
7. 1858	1859	1860
8. 1861	1862	1863
9. 1864	1865	1866
10. 1867	1868	1869
11. 1870	1871	1872
12. 1873	1874	1875
13. 1876	1877	1878
14. 1879	1880	1881
15. 1882	1883	1884
16. 1885	1886	1887
17. 1888	1889	1890
18. 1891	1892	1893
19. 1894	1895	1896
20. 1897	1898	1899
21. 1900	1901	1902
22. 1903	1904	1905
23. 1906	1907	1908
24. 1909	1910	1911
25. 1912	1913	1914
26. 1915	1916	1917
27. 1918	1919	1920
28. 1921	1922	1923
29. 1924	1925	1926
30. 1927	1928	1929
31. 1930	1931	1932
32. 1933	1934	1935
33. 1936	1937	1938
34. 1939	1940	1941
35. 1942	1943	1944
36. 1945	1946	1947
37. 1948	1949	1950
38. 1951	1952	1953
39. 1954	1955	1956
40. 1957	1958	1959
41. 1960	1961	1962
42. 1963	1964	1965
43. 1966	1967	1968
44. 1969	1970	1971
45. 1972	1973	1974
46. 1975	1976	1977
47. 1978	1979	1980
48. 1981	1982	1983
49. 1984	1985	1986
50. 1987	1988	1989
51. 1990	1991	1992
52. 1993	1994	1995
53. 1996	1997	1998
54. 1999	2000	2001
55. 2002	2003	2004
56. 2005	2006	2007
57. 2008	2009	2010
58. 2011	2012	2013
59. 2014	2015	2016
60. 2017	2018	2019
61. 2020	2021	2022
62. 2023	2024	2025
63. 2026	2027	2028
64. 2029	2030	2031
65. 2032	2033	2034
66. 2035	2036	2037
67. 2038	2039	2040
68. 2041	2042	2043
69. 2044	2045	2046
70. 2047	2048	2049
71. 2050	2051	2052
72. 2053	2054	2055
73. 2056	2057	2058
74. 2059	2060	2061
75. 2062	2063	2064
76. 2065	2066	2067
77. 2068	2069	2070
78. 2071	2072	2073
79. 2074	2075	2076
80. 2077	2078	2079
81. 2080	2081	2082
82. 2083	2084	2085
83. 2086	2087	2088
84. 2089	2090	2091
85. 2092	2093	2094
86. 2095	2096	2097
87. 2098	2099	2100
88. 2101	2102	2103
89. 2104	2105	2106
90. 2107	2108	2109
91. 2110	2111	2112
92. 2113	2114	2115
93. 2116	2117	2118
94. 2119	2120	2121
95. 2122	2123	2124
96. 2125	2126	2127
97. 2128	2129	2130
98. 2131	2132	2133
99. 2134	2135	2136
100. 2137	2138	2139
101. 2140	2141	2142
102. 2143	2144	2145
103. 2146	2147	2148
104. 2149	2150	2151
105. 2152	2153	2154
106. 2155	2156	2157
107. 2158	2159	2160
108. 2161	2162	2163
109. 2164	2165	2166
110. 2167	2168	2169
111. 2170	2171	2172
112. 2173	2174	2175
113. 2176	2177	2178
114. 2179	2180	2181
115. 2182	2183	2184
116. 2185	2186	2187
117. 2188	2189	2190
118. 2191	2192	2193
119. 2194	2195	2196
120. 2197	2198	2199
121. 2200	2201	2202
122. 2203	2204	2205
123. 2206	2207	2208
124. 2209	2210	2211
125. 2212	2213	2214
126. 2215	2216	2217
127. 2218	2219	2220
128. 2221	2222	2223
129. 2224	2225	2226
130. 2227	2228	2229
131. 2230	2231	2232
132. 2233	2234	2235
133. 2236	2237	2238
134. 2239	2240	2241
135. 2242	2243	2244
136. 2245	2246	2247
137. 2248	2249	2250
138. 2251	2252	2253
139. 2254	2255	2256
140. 2257	2258	2259
141. 2260	2261	2262
142. 2263	2264	2265
143. 2266	2267	2268
144. 2269	2270	2271
145. 2272	2273	2274
146. 2275	2276	2277
147. 2278	2279	2280
148. 2281	2282	2283
149. 2284	2285	2286
150. 2287	2288	2289
151. 2290	2291	2292
152. 2293	2294	2295
153. 2296	2297	2298
154. 2299	2300	2301
155. 2302	2303	2304
156. 2305	2306	2307
157. 2308	2309	2310
158. 2311	2312	2313
159. 2314	2315	2316
160. 2317	2318	2319
161. 2320	2321	2322
162. 2323	2324	2325
163. 2326	2327	2328
164. 2329	2330	2331
165. 2332	2333	2334
166. 2335	2336	2337
167. 2338	2339	2340
168. 2341	2342	2343
169. 2344	2345	2346
170. 2347	2348	2349
171. 2350	2351	2352
172. 2353	2354	2355
173. 2356	2357	2358
174. 2359	2360	2361
175. 2362	2363	2364
176. 2365	2366	2367
177. 2368	2369	2370
178. 2371	2372	2373
179. 2374	2375	2376
180. 2377	2378	2379
181. 2380	2381	2382
182. 2383	2384	2385
183. 2386	2387	2388
184. 2389	2390	2391
185. 2392	2393	2394
186. 2395	2396	2397
187. 2398	2399	2400
188. 2401	2402	2403
189. 2404	2405	2406
190. 2407	2408	2409
191. 2410	2411	2412
192. 2413	2414	2415
193. 2416	2417	2418
194. 2419	2420	2421
195. 2422	2423	2424
196. 2425	2426	2427
197. 2428	2429	2430
198. 2431	2432	2433
199. 2434	2435	2436
200. 2437	2438	2439
201. 2440	2441	2442
202. 2443	2444	2445
203. 2446	2447	2448
204. 2449	2450	2451
205. 2452	2453	2454
206. 2455	2456	2457
207. 2458	2459	2460
208. 2461	2462	2463
209. 2464	2465	2466
210. 2467	2468	2469
211. 2470	2471	2472
212. 2473	2474	2475
213. 2476	2477	2478
214. 2479	2480	2481
215. 2482	2483	2484
216. 2485	2486	2487
217. 2488	2489	2490
218. 2491	2492	2493
219. 2494	2495	2496
220. 2497	2498	2499
221. 2500	2501	2502
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252. 2593	2594	2595
253. 2596	2597	2598
254. 2599	2600	2601
255. 2602	2603	2604
256. 2605	2606	2607
257. 2608	2609	2610
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259. 2614	2615	2616
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262. 2623	2624	2625
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264. 2629	2630	2631
265. 2632	2633	2634
266. 2635	2636	2637
267. 2638	2639	2640
268. 2641	2642	2643
269. 2644	2645	2646
270. 2647	2648	2649
271. 2650	2651	2652
272. 2653	2654	2655
273. 2656	2657	2658
274. 2659	2660	2661
275. 2662	2663	2664
276. 2665	2666	2667
277. 2668	2669	2670
278. 2671	2672	2673
279. 2674	2675	2676
280. 2677	2678	2679
281. 2680	2681	2682
282. 2683	2684	2685
283. 2686	2687	2688
284. 2689	2690	2691
285. 2692	2693	2694
286. 2695	2696	2697
287. 2698	2699	2700
288. 2701	2702	2703
289. 2704	2705	2706
290. 2707	2708	2709
291. 2710	2711	2712
292. 2713	2714	2715
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303. 2746	2747	2748
304. 2749	2750	2751
305. 2752	2753	2754
306. 2755	2756	2757
307. 2758	2759	2760
308. 2761	2762	2763
309. 2764	2765	2766
310. 2767	2768	2769
311. 2770	2771	2772
312. 2773	2774	2775
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314. 2779	2780	2781
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317. 2788	2789	2790
318. 2791	2792	2793
319. 2794	2795	2796
320. 2797	2798	2799
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332. 2833	2834	2835
333. 2836	2837	2838
334. 2839	2840	2841
335. 2842	2843	2844
336. 2845	2846	2847
337. 2848	2849	2850
338. 2851	2852	2853
339. 2854	2855	2856
340. 2857	2858	2859
341. 2860	2861	2862
342. 2863	2864	2865
343. 2866	2867	2868
344. 2869	2870	2871
345		

- Mather, Cotton, 80.
 Maule, Maul, Maull,
 Maoules, Maulle,
 56, 76.
 John, 76.
 Thomas, 30, 32,
 54, 55, 56, 75.
 Maybe(r), Richerd,
 61.
 Meacham, Jeremiah,
 85.
 Milford, —, 84.
 Miller, —, 32, 40.
 Sydrach, 3.
 Minot, George, 80.
 Stephen, 78, 80.
 More, —, 48.
 Morley, Robert, 3.
 Moulton, Robert, 3,
 53.
 William, 87.
 Naren, John, 61.
 Neale, Neal, Jere-
 miah, 67, 73.
 Joseph, 75.
 Mary, 53.
 Nelson, Philip, 41.
 Thomas, 41.
 Nevins, —, 6.
 Newman, John, 69.
 Nichols, David, 29.
 John, 49.
 Nicholson, —, 80.
 Norman, —, 4, 65.
 John, 64.
 Richard, 2.
 Norton, —, 3.
 Freegrace, 19, 67.
 George, 29.
 John, 67, 87.
 Thomas, 19.
 Nurse, John, 57.
 Oliver, Thomas, 18,
 79.
 Ordway, Samuel, 67.
 Osborne, William,
 43.
 Osgood, John, 69, 85.
 Ottley, Adam, 42.
 Oulton, John, 78.
 Paine, Payne, 35, 36.
 Paine, John, 68.
 Robert, 14.
 Thomas, 39.
 William, 16, 34, 46,
 49.
 Palfray, —, 9.
 Peter, 2, 4.
 Palmer, John, 80.
 Parker, Joseph, 22.
 Nathan, 64.
 Samuel, 83.
 Peabody, Francis,
 68, 83.
 Peach, John, 17.
 Pearson, John, 41.
 Pease, Peas, John,
 48.
 Robert, 41.
 Pecker, —, 51.
 James, 12, 50.
 Jeremiah, 51.
 John, 51.
 Peels, Robert, 65, 66.
 Perkins, —, 17.
 Luke, 82.
 Tobiah, 15.
 Zacheus, 75.
 Perley, —, 7, 23,
 25, 42, 73, 75.
 Perry, Francis, 40.
 Peters, Peter, 34,
 83.
 Andrew, 85.
 Hugh, 25.
 Phelps, John, 82.
 Nickolas, 63.
 Phillips, Samuel, 86.
 Phippen, Joseph, 77.
 Samuel, 87.
 Pickering, John, 29,
 76.
 Pickman, —, 74.
 Nathaniel, 71.
 Pingree, Pengry,
 Pingry, Moses,
 34, 67.
 Plasse, William, 39.
 Poole, John, 23.
 Poor, Samuel, 83.
 Pope, Damaris, 53.
 Gertrude, 53.
 Joseph, 61.
 Porter, Zerubbabel,
 5.
 Potter, Anthony, 8.
 Edmund, 8.
 Pratt, John, 3.
 Prescott, William
 Hickling, 83.
 Preston, Jacob, 78.
 Pretre, Peter, 83.
 Pride, John, 42.
 Prince, Jonathan,
 56.
 Proctor, John, 48.
 Putnam, Nathaniel,
 77.
 Pyper, Nathaniel, 12.
 Reed, John, 81.
 Samuel, 81.
 Rhoades, Henry, 13.
 Riggs, —, 69.
 Ring, John, 78, 87.
 Moses, 88.
 William, 88.
 Rix, Thomas, 49.
 Robbins, Thomas,
 56.
 Robinson, John, 31,
 63.
 Roots, Thomas, 41.
 Roper, —, 12, 16.
 Ropes, John, 61.
 Row, John, 69.
 Ruck, —, 42.
 Damaris, 62.
 Thomas, 61.
 Russell, Richard, 49.
 Rust, Nathaniel, 19.
 Ryall, William, 3.
 Saltonstall, Richard,
 8.
 Sanden, Sandy, Ar-
 thur, 32.
 Sargent, Sergeant,
 Serient, Ste-
 phen, 35.
 William, 69.
 Savage, —, 50, 65.
 Thomas, 47, 48.
 Scudder, John, 49.
 Scullard, Samuel, 41.
 Seibly, Hany, 60.
 Sewall, —, 72.
 Shafflin, Michael, 12.
 Sharratt, Hugh, 10.

- Sharratt, Samuel, 10.
 Shatswell, Richard, 64.
 Theophilus, 50.
 Shattuck, Samuel, 63.
 Shcrod, Elisebeth, 68.
 Simsin, John, 62.
 Slater, John, 67.
 Small, John, 32.
 Stephen, 32.
 Smith,, Smyth, 49, 50.
 Exersise, 60.
 James, 11.
 John, 78, 87.
 Soley, Matthew, 51.
 Somerby, Anthony, 63.
 Sorlar, John, 66.
 Southwick, Lawrence, 21.
 Spencer, —, 41.
 Spencer, John, 16.
 Starr, Robert, 72.
 Steward, Charles, 9.
 Stephens, Stevens, 9, 10.
 William, 8, 9, 18.
 Stilson, James, 84.
 Stoddard, Anthony, 36.
 Stone, Stones, John, 18, 30.
 Sary, 60.
 Sutton, Richard, 62.
 Swan, Robert, 50.
 Swinnerton, Benjamin, 74.
 Symonds, —, 34.
 James, 32.
 Talby, —, 36.
 Tapley, Gilbert, 48.
 Thompson, Simon, 42.
 Tilton, Abraham, 8.
 Tinge, William, 65.
 Tomlins, Edward, 10, 39.
 Tomonson, John, 35.
 Tompkins, John, 32.
 Trace, Thomas, 18.
 Trask, —, 31, 32.
 Thomas, 45.
 William, 2, 61.
 Treslar, Truslar, Trusler, 5.
 Thomas, 5.
 Tuck, Thomas, 40.
 Tucker, John, 40.
 Turner, Habakuk, 74.
 Robert, 74.
 Tyler, Hopestill, 64.
 Job, 64.
 Tylly, John, 2.
 Tyng, —, 51.
 Edward, 12.
 Underwood, John, 51.
 Verin, Joshua, 12, 16.
 Philip, 12, 16.
 Vincent, Vinson, Sara, 42.
 William, 40, 42, 43, 69.
 Wade, —, 16.
 Jonathan, 14, 15.
 Susanna, 15.
 Wainwright, 15, 43, 44.
 Simon, 44.
 Waldron, John, 52.
 Samuel, 84.
 William, 52.
 Walker, Augustian, 30.
 Waller, Christopher, 46.
 Ward, G. A., 28.
 John, 51.
 Ward, Michael, 49.
 Miles, 66, 83.
 Richard, 28.
 Wardwell, Samuel, 81.
 Solomon, 81.
 Waring, Wareing, John, 84.
 Waters, Richard, 39.
 Webb, —, 36.
 Francis, 3.
 Henry, 35.
 Webster, Benjamin, 83.
 John, 18, 31, 50.
 Stephen, 50.
 Whipple, John, 34, 79.
 White, Paul, 49.
 Whittington, Edward, 79, 84.
 Williams, George, 24.
 Roger, 24.
 Willoughby, Francis, 9.
 James, 9.
 Wilson, Willsen, Humphrey, 45.
 Joseph, 81.
 Robert, 53, 61.
 Sarah, 82.
 Winslow, Samuel, 33.
 Winthrop, —, 8, 45, 80.
 John, 20, 41, 45.
 Woodbury, Ann, 25.
 Humphrey, 2.
 John, 2, 4, 25.
 Richard, 23.
 Woodcock, Woodcock, Hannah, 65.
 William, 65.
 Woodwell, Mathew, 5.
 Woolcott, John, 24.
 Wright, Walter, 79, 84, 85.

INDEX—PLACES.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Aldersey , 9. | Chebacco River , 8, 14. | Grand Banks , 20. |
| America , 33. | Clapboard River , 10. | Guernsey, Island of , |
| Amesbury , 34, 50. | Clay Brook, Salem , 68. | |
| Andover, Andivour , | 5, 6. | |
| 12, 22, 34, 40, 45, | Cochechawicke , 40. | Hammersmith |
| 46, 62, 64, 77, 78, | Custon House, Sa- | (Lynn), 43. |
| 79, 81, 82, 84, 85, | lem, 24. | Hampton, N. H. , 68, |
| 86, 88. | | 76, 80. |
| Annisquam , 9. | Danvers , 5, 42, 45, | Haverhill , 10, 12, 13, |
| Annisquam River , 8. | 77. | 31, 32, 34, 39, 44, |
| | Dover , 52. | 49, 50, 63, 69, 70, |
| Barbadoes , 15, 19, | | 76, 77, 83. |
| 65, 75. | East River , 70. | Holmes Neck, Salem , |
| Bass River , 45, 47, | Eastern Point, Glou- | 6. |
| 48. | cester, 23. | Humfrey's Brook , |
| Beverly , 23, 49, 66, | Egypt River, Ips- | Swampscott , 7. |
| 78. | wich, 8. | |
| Blind Hole , 45. | Emery, John , 11, 41. | Ipswich , 8, 10, 14, |
| Boston , 7, 8, 11-13, | England , 2, 5-7, 11, | 18, 19, 30, 34, 35, |
| 21-23, 25, 28, 30, | 13, 15, 25, 32, 33, | 42-45, 52, 63, 64, |
| 35, 36, 40, 45, 50, | 36, 39, 41, 52, 62- | 66-68, 70, 77, 79, |
| 52, 68, 72, 76, 79, | 64, 68, 85. | 82, 84, 85, 87. |
| 80, 82, 85, 87. | Enon , 22. | Ipswich River, Ips- |
| Boxford , 41, 66, 67. | Essex , 20. | wich, 82. |
| Brick-kiln Field, Sa- | Essex County , 25, 73. | Iron Works, Lynn , |
| lem, 5. | Exeter , 31, 35, 45. | 35, 43, 52. |
| Buffum's Corner , | | Isles of Shoals , 35. |
| (Boston Street), | Falmouth , 22. | |
| Salem, 20. | First Meeting House , | Jeffry's Creek (Man- |
| | Salem, 29. | chester), 41, 65. |
| Calcutta , 83. | First Quaker Meet- | Jersey, Island of , |
| Canterbury, Eng- | ing House, Sa- | 10, 68, 70. |
| land, 12. | lem, 30. | |
| Cambridge , 23. | Flax Pond, Lynn , | Kittery, Me. , 22. |
| Cape Anne , 2, 4, 47, | 10. | |
| 66. | Forest River, Salem , | Little Good Harbor , |
| Cape Anne Side , 18, | 6, 49, 67, 80. | Gloucester, 87. |
| 48. | Fort Loyal, Maine , | Little River , 12. |
| Cape Cod , 8. | 22. | London, England , |
| Capnawagon , 47. | Four Rock Bridge , | 19, 30, 40, 65, 86. |
| Castle Island, Bos- | 41. | Long Wharf, Boston , |
| ton, 23. | Fort Sewall, Marble- | 23. |
| Cat Cove, Salem , 8, | head, 32. | Lower Falls , 79. |
| 18. | | Lynn, Linn , 7, 10, 11, |
| Cedar Pond, Salem , | Germany , 45. | 13, 14, 19, 20, 23, |
| 56. | Glasshouse Field , | 30, 31, 39, 41, 46, |
| Cedar Stand, Salem , | Salem, 21. | 48, 52, 68, 77, 82, |
| 49. | Gloucester, Gloster , | 84. |
| Channel Islands , 68. | 8, 17, 19, 20, 22, | Maine , 8. |
| Charlestown , 14, 50, | 23, 40, 42, 43, 45, | Manchester , 41, 64, |
| 63, 66. | 46, 63, 66, 78, 87. | 65, 69, 77, 87. |

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- Marblehead, 8, 20, 32, 35, 40, 47-49, 52, 67-69, 78-81, 83, 84, 86, 87.
 Marble Neck, Marblehead, 17.
 Massachusetts, 16.
 Massachusetts Bay Colony, 66.
 Medford, 83.
 Merrie's Creek, 50.
 Merrimac, 12.
 Merrimack River, 40, 88.
 Middleton, 77.
 Mile River, Ipswich, 8, 10.
 Mill Brook, Haverhill, 32, 70.
 Mill River, Rowley, 41, 78.
 Montenicus, 47.
 Naumkeag, 2.
 Naumkeek River, Salem, 32.
 New England, 1, 8, 9, 30, 33, 43, 49, 73, 75, 77.
 New Jersey, 77.
 New London, Connecticut, 49.
 New York, 72.
 Newbury, Newberry, 11, 12, 16, 20, 22, 32, 41, 45, 49, 50, 62, 63, 67, 79, 80, 82-84, 87.
 Nick's Cove, Marblehead, 80.
 North Meadow River, Newbury, 50.
 North Point, Salem, 30.
 North River, Salem, 31, 32, 75.
 Northampton, England, 12.
 Parker River, Newbury, 41.
 Peabody, 21, 83.
 Plymouth, 43.
 Port Royal, 44.
 Portsmouth, N. H., 5.
 Portsmouth, R. I., 83.
 Portugal, 52.
 Prison Lane, Salem, 86.
 Pye Brook, Topsfield, 68.
 Raynham, Mass., 77.
 Reading, 23, 26.
 Rhodes Hill, Marblehead, 54.
 Rock Hill, Ipswich, 84.
 Roger's Brook, Andover, 84.
 Rowley, 14, 41, 45, 49, 62, 77, 78, 82.
 Rowley Village (Boxford), '66, 77.
 Roxbury, 62, 64, 82, 84, 85.
 Rumsey, England, 22.
 Ryalls Side, Beverly, 20.
 Saco, 67.
 Sagamore Hill, Lynn, 11.
 Salem, 2, 4, 6-8, 11-13, 16-24, 26, 28-34, 38-40, 42, 43, 45-49, 51, 53, 57, 63-67, 70, 72, 73, 76-79, 81, 83-87.
 Salem Neck, Salem, 5, 46, 49.
 Salisbury, 34, 39, 76.
 Salt House Point, 20.
 Saugus, 14, 34, 77.
 Saugus River, 7, 13.
 Sawmill Dam, Ipswich, 68, 69.
 Sawmill River, Rowley, 78, 87.
 Shawsheen River, Andover, 64, 84, 86.
 South Middleton, 82.
 South River, Salem, 6.
 Southampton, England, 11.
 Spain, 9, 52.
 Spiggot River, Newbury, 50.
 Springfield, 26.
 Star Island, 35.
 Strawberry Brook, Lynn, 10.
 Stevens Mills, Andover, 22.
 Strong Water Brook, Salem, 45.
 Swampscott, 7.
 Sweden, 45.
 Throgmorton's Cove, Marblehead, 49.
 Topsfield, 34, 45, 68, 77, 81.
 Trynall Cove, Gloucester, 18, 87.
 Virginia, 72.
 Walker's Creek, 69.
 Warwick, R. I., 79.
 Washington House, Salem, 25.
 Water Hill, Lynn, 14.
 Wenham, 22, 66.
 Windmill Hill, Lynn, 16.
 Winnissimet, 87.
 Winter Island, Salem Neck, 8, 17.
 Witch House, Salem, 23, 24.

INDEX—TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

- A**nchorsmith, 52, 84. Fisherman, 3, 12, 17, Potter, 42, 43, 63.
 Apothecary, 65. 48. Pump maker, 77.
 Aqueduct builder, 3. Flaxman, 49.
 Architeet, 3. Fortification builder, 3, 8.
 Artist, 76, 77. 3, 8.
Baker, 18, 31, 45, 51, Fur trader, 8.
 68. Glassman, 21.
 Barber, 49. Glazier, 12, 18, 86.
 Barber surgeon, 3. Glover, 19, 39, 63.
 Basket maker, 30. Goldsmith, 86.
 Blacksmith, 14, 31, Gunsmith, 18, 39, 79, 84, 86.
 34, 52, 63, 64, 66, 84, 86.
 67, 78, 79, 82, 85, 86.
 Block maker, 87. **H**aberdasher, 19.
 Brieklayer, 10, 12, Hat maker, 19, 70, 84.
 30. Hatter, 63.
 Briek-maker, 5, 6, Horn breaker, 82.
 34. House carpenter, 64, 73.
 Buckle maker, 87. House joiner, 66.
 Burrer, 78. Husbandman, 11, 12.
 Builder, 54.
 Butcher, 30, 39, 51. **I**nn holder, 22, 39, 87.
Cabinet maker, 66, 87.
 81. Inn-keeper, 7, 10, 34, 45, 46, 66, 86, 88.
 Carpenter, 3, 4, 10-45, 46, 66, 86, 88.
 12, 22, 23, 30, 39, Iron worker, 3, 40.
 42, 51, 54, 67, 78, 81.
 Carver, 66. **J**eweler, 82.
 Castor maker, 84. Joiner, 10, 18, 30, 38, 83.
 Chairmaker, 66, 83, 87.
 87. **L**aborer, 11.
 Chandler, 85. Linen weaver, 11.
 Chapman, 68. Liquor distiller, 69.
 Cleaver, 3. Locksmith, 79.
 Clergyman, 80. **M**altster, 12.
 Cloth dresser, 18. Map maker, 3.
 Cloth fuller, 84. Mariner, 83, 86.
 Clothier, 79, 85. Mason, 10, 78.
 Comb maker, 82. Mercer, 11.
 Cooper, 3, 19, 39, 81. Merchant, 18, 25, 36, 43, 44, 65, 68, 80, 86, 87.
 Cordwainer, 4, 84. Miller, 11, 19, 35, 45, 67.
 Currier, 30, 39, 41, 46, 49. Millwright, 54.
 Cutler, 12, 16, 51. Mining expert, 3.
Dish turner, 84. Mower, 10.
 Doctor, 65.
 Dyer, 79.
- P**aver (pavior), 81.
 Pewterer, 16.
 Pitch maker, 3.
 Potmaker, 40.
- P**otter, 42, 43, 63.
 Pump maker, 77.
Ropemaker, 42.
Saddler, 63.
 Salt maker, 3, 20, 34.
 Sawyer, 10, 12, 30.
 Scholar musician, 63.
 Serge maker, 81.
 Ship builder, 20.
 Ship-carpenter, 8, 10, 18, 46.
 Shipwright, 3, 9, 20, 22, 33.
 Shoe-maker, 4, 5, 11, 12, 30, 39, 45, 49, 69, 83, 87.
 Shopkeeper, 30, 75, 86.
 Shoreman, 22.
 Silversmith, 82, 87.
 Slat maker, 3.
 Smith, 11, 12, 20, 45.
 Soap boiler, 34, 68.
 Soap maker, 18.
 Spinner, 33, 84.
 Stone-mason, 12.
 Surgeon, 3, 12.
 Surveyor, 3, 80.
Tailor, 7, 10-12, 39, 50, 62, 75, 83, 84.
 Tanner, 7, 11, 19, 22, 30-32, 38, 39, 46, 46.
 Thateher, 30.
 Tiler, 10.
 Tinker, 81.
 Trader, 14, 68, 87.
 Translator, 68.
 Traymaker, 46.
 Turner, 66, 87.
Upholsterer, 85.
Vine planter, 3.
 Vintner, 83.
Weaver, 11, 12, 39, 41, 45, 62, 63, 82, 83.
 Wheelwright, 3, 10.
Yeoman, 69.







